BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BROADWAY OR BUST
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WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 18 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1925 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
24th Jan.	CHINA	— MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	—	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	— MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	— MOREA* —	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	— MOOLTAN x —	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	—	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	— MALWA* —	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	—	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	—	8,983
11th ,,	NALDERA	—	15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA* —	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	.. MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA	—	10,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	— MACEDONIA*	11 089
23rd ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA	—	7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
2 th Jan.	GAZANA —	5,284
19th Feb.	MORVADA —	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA —	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA —	8,441
2nd April	MODASA —	8 986
16th ,,	DUMANA —	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer —	..
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7 241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
23rd Jan	JEYPORE*	5,218	
	KIDDERPORE*†	5 334	
29th ,,	SOUDAN —	6,696	MALOJA
3rd Feb	MIRZAPORE* ..	7,715	
6th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,243	
25th ,,	LAHORE*	5,252	
4th Mar	SARDINIA	6,884	MOLDAVIA
31st ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
14th Apr	SICILIA ..	6,805	COMORIN
12th May	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
9th June			

* Cargo vessels only.
* † Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
1925		
21st Jan.	— KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
21st ,,	.. BARALA ..	Busreh viaKarachi
23rd ,,	.. VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	— CHAKLA —	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,,	.. VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. BOX ; 122

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru,	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	23rd Jan
Atago Maru.	S. Oya,	7559	11th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan.	30th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda	5374	16th Jan	1st Feb.
Rangoon Maru,	S Tokunago	5059	21st Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	27th Jan.	10th Febr.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	154	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	 30,17,785
Reserve Fund	 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengt'en	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Called-up	..... Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund	..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Patar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... £1,000,000
Reserved Fund	..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..... £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
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According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over	.. Rs 3,00,000
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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee)	the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000	LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
S. H. THACKER.
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE BHARAT DHARMA SYNDICATE. LIMITED.
BENARES CITY.

Banking Department.
NOTICE Re: SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we are accepting short term deposits at special rates of interest which can be ascertained from

PT. RAM CHANDRA NAIK KALIA
Rai Saheb,
Treasurer-in-Charge.
22403

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only :—

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Thambu Chetty St., Madras. 7.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But—

It is true, as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS and AGENTS for an Export firm. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to P. Box No. 530.
A 22537

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Excellent pay and prospects. Apply Box No. 665, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A M690

WANTED—EXPORTERS of Monazite to Foreign Countries. Large quantity available. For terms apply Box No. 657, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R660

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS on good remuneration for the Punjab and Bengal Bank, Ltd., Amritsar, for its branches to be opened shortly. Apply with one anna stamp for reply to: THE MANAGING AGENT.
A 22387

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAEKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22349

THE HINDOO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., AMRITSAR.—Invites applications from men desirous of working as AGENTS to fill up atleast 40 vacancies all over India. The agents are required to collect information and advertisement, etc., for THE MALAVIYA'S INDIAN COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, 1926. Salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 p.m., Allowance Extra. Really capable and experienced men need apply only. For particulars apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGING DIRECTOR before 31st January, 1925.
A R627

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor of a large and commodious chocolate coloured building, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C M693

TO LET—Spacious and well-situated PREMISES in the vicinity of the Opera House suitable for use as SHOWROOM, WARE-HOUSE, or OFFICES. Any reasonable offer will be considered. Apply Box No. 664, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 22544

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO LET—On 5 to 10 years' Lease 10,000 sq. yards VACANT LAND for any sort of Factories in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessees. For further particulars please write or see Mr. MODY, Allbless Bungalow, 51, Naigaum, Road, Dadar, Broker also are requested to apply.
C M692

PERSONAL.

To,
R.
Everything all right. 19th passed, safe for you. Do not worry. Father very ill about you. Return immediately. All anxious.
B.
M691

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 20 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	230
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N W

TYPEWRITERS.—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes. Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the 31st February, 1925, for the supply of Rations Linen, Clothing, Dressings Hospital necessaries, etc., at one rate for the year 1925-26. All particulars regarding the terms of contract, etc., can be obtained from the Superintendent.
22534

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

AN experienced L.C.E. or B.E. preferably a Marathi knowing one for the post of the Distt. Engineer, carrying Rs. 300—20—400, competent to manage the District. The post is pensionable. Apply with testimonials by 20th February, 1925.

S. K. KANE,
Chairman,
District Council, Yeotmal.
17th Jan. 1925. 22549

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE—SAFETY FIRST.

ELECTRIC TRAINS.

1. Passengers by Electric Trains are warned that these trains increase speed very rapidly and it is therefore most dangerous to attempt to board a train after it has started.
The Railway Staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to get on to an electric train in motion.
2. The Electric Trains are wider than those on the Steam Service and therefore it is highly dangerous to lean out of a door or to put any part of the body outside a coach. Also on account of the extra width of the electric trains, persons on station platforms are warned to stand well clear of the platform edge when a train is coming in or going out.
3. It is hoped that for their own safety, passengers will strictly observe these instructions.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 20th Jan. 1925. 22550

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

RIVETTING INSPECTOR WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in Bombay, an ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER, to act as Rivetting Inspector of steel rivetted pipe-making and pipe-laying work. Applicants should be between 35 and 50 years of age, and must have a thorough knowledge of and considerable practical experience in steel plating, hydraulic and pneumatic rivetting, caulking and general boiler-shop practice. The appointment will be temporary and for a period of about 5 months from the early part of February next. Applicants should note carefully the knowledge, experience and training required, and give details of such supported by credentials in their applications which should be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 3rd February. Salaries not exceeding Rs. 700 per month will be paid according to the selected candidate's experience and qualifications. No quarters are provided.

TRIVESS SMITH, Esqr.
M. Inst. C. E.
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works,
Municipal Offices Bombay.
19th Jan. 1925. 22547

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Company will be held in the registered Office of the Company at Shroff Bazar, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1925, at 3 p.m. to transact following business.
1. To elect members for the Merchants' Committee.
2. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

SAKARLAL D. PARIKH.
Secretary.
Shroff Bazar,
Bombay, 20th Jan. 1925.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments,
State Railways, and
All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
19735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

IN pursuance of the expressed wish of the shareholders of the above Company at the Meeting held on the 19th instant at the Stock Exchange Hall, I request all shareholders in case they are not able to be present at the Company's Extraordinary Meeting to be held next week to kindly forward to Mr. S. R. BOMANJI at 60, Forbes Street, the requisite stamped Proxy Form signed in his favour so as to reach him in time to register it i.e. on or before 3 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

K.R.P. SHROFF.
Chairman of the Meeting.
22552

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.,
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of COAL ASHES on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section, and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 27th January, 1925.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge system, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY.
Dy. Agent and Secretary.
Church Gate Station,
16th Jan. 1925. 22541

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1—3—1925 to 28—2—1926, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 30th January, 1925.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of firewood" and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms, of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.—
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th January, 1925. 22545

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAHERBHAI SHAIKH TYAB KHANDWALA, of Bombay, Bohra Inhabitant has contracted with our client for sale of the two immoveable properties, situate respectively at Kamatipura 3rd Street and Kamatipura 10th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, mentioned in the Schedule hereunderwritten:—

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, gift, inheritance possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Rutherfield Street (behind Messrs. Badham Pile and Co.) Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA THIRD STREET.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 3rd Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3597, New No. 10390, Old Survey No. 3176 and New Survey No. 5931, Cadestral Survey No. 325 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1284, Street No. 108 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the House of Abdul Gheowala, on or towards the West by the house of Alibdul Hussein Isufali, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 3rd Street and on or towards the South by Sweeper's Passage.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA TENTH STREET.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the South side of Kamatipura 10th Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay. Registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 56, New No. 16934, Old Survey Nos. 2/3387 and 3388 and New Survey No. 6685, Cadestral Survey No. 515, containing by admeasurement sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Bhoree Morbiwala, now of Lalbhai Rabimbhai, on the West by the property formerly of Dalialbai and Nagribai and now by the property of Abdool Hoosen Esoofali Lakdawala, on the North by the Kamatipura 10th Street and on the South by a Sweeper's Passage which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22 and now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1901, Street Nos. 72—74.

Dated, this 19th day of January, 1925.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys,
5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
22540

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4442 of 1924.

RAMJIVAN HARIBHAGAT of Sangli, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Haribhagat Jumarlal ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JAMNADAS CHHAGANLAL, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Sangli, but now in Bombay ..... Defendant

To,
JAMNADAS CHHAGANLAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

THIS SUIT is filed by the abovenamed Plaintiff against you claiming from you a sum of Rs. 2,374/5/0 as mentioned in the plaint herein and interest and costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 3rd day of February, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon. The above day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22553

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of YESHWANT BHASKAR HAJARE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the G. I.P. Ry. Audit Office ..... Deceased.

Bai BHIMABAI, widow of Yeshwant Bhaskar Hajare of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi, without the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 12th day of January, 1925.
Messrs. DIVEKAR and BHAGWAT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22548

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF SHEET METAL FACTORY SITUATE AT SITAFAL WADI, MOUNT ROAD MAZAGAON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Creditors of Mr. Alimahomed Jivabhoy appointed under the Deed of Composition dated the 16th July, 1924, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1925, at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Factory premises, the sheet metal factory belonging to the said Alimahomed Jivabhoy.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 25,545 sq. ft. or thereabouts held under a lease subject to certain conditions situate at Sitafal Wadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, out of Fort, Bombay together with the shed or building standing on the said piece of land and the plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, and other things now used in connection with the said Factory.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendors, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23408.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1925 AT 2—30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1925 at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3, Carnegie Road, Queen's Road, Marine Lines very valuable made to order plain and carved household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, chesterfield upholstered sofas and easy chairs, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, and pictures, rich carpets, Iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, tapestry lined reclining sofas, bentwood light chairs, bathroom furniture towel hooses etc.

The property of CAPTAIN R.H. STUBBS, of Indian Army Service, proceeding to Northern India and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction over Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Office at Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the chemistry furniture of the Office consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated ware, household furniture such as drawing room suite dining room and bed room furniture, etc., etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On 1st proximo at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, "Malakoff Lodge", rich household furniture such as Almyrahs, cabinet, sofas, brass and iron single bedsteads, glass door show cases, teapoys, chesterfield and drawing room suites, one full size Billiard table with cues and marking boad etc., glass door silver cabinet and show cases, book cases, writing tables, utensils, etc.

The property of F. Hood Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
40 pieces closets complete for steamers

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred visa-vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Shigram.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat Motor Car 6 seater 4 cylinder 20 N. P. in perfect running order.

Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (4th Building from Imperial Mansion), on the sea side very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware by Elkington and others, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, rich mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, curtains, ornaments, electric lamps, and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, sweet tone cottage piano and phonograph, pictures, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stand, writting tables, reclining sofas, ice box, with refrigerator, Josstan, meat safes, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. B. Reid, Esq. Architect Engineer, G.I.P. Ry. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Under instructions from Messrs. E.D. Sassoon Mills Ltd., Agents for the Apollo Mills Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydhoni near the Temple, on account and risk of Messrs. Allen Bros and Co., (India) Ltd., Agents Hattersley Mills Co. Ltd.

Contract No. 218 date 20/12/23 —equal to— 7 Bales each 400 lbs. Grey Yarn No. 2/20.

Contract No. 219 date 21/12/23—equal to— 6 Bales each 400 lbs. Grey Yarn No. 3/6.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The bales can be inspected at the Apollo Mills.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MULUND, G.I.P. RAILWAY.

On SUNDAY, the 25th January, 1925 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas. Attorneys for Mr. Javerbhai Ramji, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 2900 square yards of land being plot No. 504 of Mulund Town Planning Scheme together with the Bungalow hereditament's and premises standing thereon situated at Mulund in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla of the Bombay Suburban District.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
I. THAKORDWAR, 11, JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, and 10.

WEMBLEY BY NIGHT.

A wonderful achievement of modern Cinema craft. The greatest exhibition in the world's history filmed at night by Pathe's special staff of operators. All the beauties and glories of this stupendous show are intensified by the myriad lights and subtle shadows.

ILLUMINATED LAKES AND PALACES.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORK DISPLAYS.
THE CLOSING SCENES AND WONDERS OF GREAT AND GLORIOUS WEMBLEY.
DAZZLING—ENCHANTING—THRILLING.

STORMY SEAS.

A gripping powerful drama in 5 reels introducing splendid scenes of a fire at sea and a terrible wreck. The story of a man's great love and his sacrifice.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, (Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax,)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING JANUARY 24th.

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION

"THE PRODIGAL SON"

A marvellous and beautiful film adaptation of the famous novel by

SIR HALL CAINE

A super production set midst glorious surroundings and acted by an all star cast including

FRANK WILSON, ADELINE HAYDEN-COFFIN, STEWART ROME, HENRY VICTOR, NICHOLLS BATES, COLLETTE BRETTLE, EDITH BISHOP, LOUISE CONTI AND PETER UPCHER.

A STOLL PICTURE STAGED IN THE STOLL WAY

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF SCREEN CRAFT. A CLASSIC BOOK MADE INTO A CLASSIC FILM.

WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOTE THE DATE.

COMING JANUARY 31st.

"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"

The second part of Sir Hall Caine's great novel "The Prodigal Son". Another super production acted by the same cast and staged with all the lavishness and beauty which characterises every Stoll picture.

WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOTE THE DATE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO. in "BRAN PIE"

TO-DAY CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m. "THE DEVIL'S PAWN" with POLA NEGRI

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 9-30 p. m. "THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS" with RINA COUNTESS De LIGUORO,

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-15 and 9-45 p. m. "THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS" with RINA COUNTESS De LIGUORO.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD

On Wednesday 21st Jan. 1925 at 8-30 p. m.

SAMSHAYAKALLOL

Booking in the Theatre as usual.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

An Enthralling Love and Adventure Picture

"THE FAMILY SECRET"

featuring the pretty four years old star

BABY PEGGY

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

The Programme includes a Comedy

TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK !

A Universal Gibson Production.

"BROADWAY OR BUST"

Starring the excruciably funny

HOOT GIBSON

in a whirlwind action play.

STUDENTS

of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day and upto Friday next in the 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) show only at

HALF RATES

in Box, Sofa and First Class.

To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SPECIALLY IN NEW GRAND RIPON THEATRE

AT PLAYHOUSE CORNER, GRANT ROAD

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD,

TWO SPECIAL MATINEE SHOWS

ON

Saturday, 24th January, 1925 at 3-30 p.m.

AND ON

Sunday 25th January, 1925 at 3 p.m.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!

NAND KUMAR

Booking in the Ripon Theatre.

RATES AS USUAL

Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK

SHAHALA SHAH

i. e.

A CHECK TO THE KING

An interesting page from the early Mahratta History

!! To-Night !! !! No-Night !!

IMPERIAL

presents

A thrilling & Sensational picture Highly appreciated by Bombay public

VIR - AHIR
VIR - AHIR

——produced by——

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY

DAILY FOUR SHOWS :—

at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0 and 11 P: M:

EXTRA SHOWS :—

On Sat: & Sunday at 3-0 P: M:

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1925.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4586-23—Pandia and Co, Nensi Densi and Co, Javat Hirji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2959-24—Khandwalla and C, Jagsi Lakhamsy and Co, vs Miya Ahmed Sab Wazirkar.

3995-24—Nanabhai D Bhatt, Sadashiv Narsuji and Co, vs Rattanbai and another

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Ratanjal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4359-23—Rele and Co, Ganesh Keshav Vibhandik v Atmaram Nathoba Joshi, Dikshit M and Co.

2223-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Abdul Sakoor Khamisha Adenwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5201-23—N C Dalal and Co, Kanji Bhana and Co v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed, Dikshit M and Co.

5202-23—N C Dalal and Co, Mohanlal Bhugwandas v Valli Mahomed Laduk, Mahomedali and Co.

50-24—Patell and E, Shamji Bros v Nagindas Sarupchand and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

49-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Mahomed Chand Babel v Malbari Hasam Musa Chaiwalla and ors.

298-24—Motichand and D, Dookuran Mulji v. Chaturbhuj Virchand and others, Shah and Co.

480-24—N C Dalal and Co, Champsy Jiwandas and another, Gordhandas Mowji and others, Merwanji K and Co

1047-23—Dubash and Co, Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Malvi M R & Co.

4048-23—Amin and D, Chandulal Gangaram and another v Chotalal Bhagwandas and another, Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co.

4421-23—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yenkanna Ellappa Balaram and others, Little and Co., Dabholkar and J.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co., Jiwanlal Manilal Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4558-23 Motichand and D, Bhagilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and others, Mulla and M.

1244-24 Rustomji and G, Adodi Venkatesh Pai v Gunda Laxman Kamat, Sabnis G and Co.

4461-23—Daphtary F and D, Harjiwan Purshotam v Nathubhai Naranji, Edgelow G W and Co.

604-24—Amarchand and M, N H Moos v Girdharlal Amartlal, Madhavji and Co.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Manchershaw Heeramanek v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

4443-23—Little and Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Crawford B and Co

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1545-23—Payne and Co, Sookhabai v Sukanbai and ors, Mehta L and Co, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle v Raghunath Haribhjas Shrikison, Soonderdas and Co.

384-23—Madhavji and Co, Hakimbux Dilawar v Merwanji Maneckji Mistry and anr, Mehta L and Co.

1111-23—Chitnis K and M, Hillel and Co, vs. The Kanji Laladhar a firm, Malvi M R and Co

224-23—Kanga and Co, Bhanji Hari v Vishram Kursonji and ors, Shroff and L, Sukhtanker and G.

1489-23—Jhavery and Co, Chotalal Vamalchand v R N Bijoor, N D Bhatt.

237-23—Patell and E, Abdul Husein Gulamhusein Bandukwalla v Abdul Husein Jafferji Contractor and anr, Rustomji and G.

289-23—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Khatizabai and ors, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

2334-23—Vachha and Co, Morrarji Valibhoy v Nazerali Shamsuddin and anr, Dubash and Co.

2415-23—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji and Co v Goculdas Acharatlal Mohanlal, Purnanand C and J.

440-23—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee v Narayan Kalidas, Dharamsy D and Co.

3821-21—Tyabji D and Co., vs. The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others.

2340-25—Thakoredas and D vs. Premsukhdas Uderam, and others, Abdul Gani Bandhu Gandhi, Fansukhlal H M and Co.

1071-23—Motichand and D, vs. Rasiklal Jekisondas Seth, Dayabhay Magaulal Khandwalla, Khandwalla and Co.

1105-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rai Saheb Sangildas Jasiram, vs. The Sir Shapurji Bhroacha Mills and others, Payne and Co.

424-23—Merwanji K and Co., Gani Haji Ahmed Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co.

321-23—Vachha and Co., vs. Rehman Bhaiji Hassan Suleman, Ardeshir H D and Co.

350-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jaigohal Premsagar Jassram Diwanchand, Pandia and Co.

S.-C-Ct. 274/3526-23—Amarchand and M vs Vrajlal Gordhandas, The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Little and Co

SHORT CAUSES

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubas v Khurshedji Jamsedji Mehta and others, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Pirojbai and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla Pandia and Co.

2087-24—Daphtary F and D, Ganpat Balaji and others, vs Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and another, Crawford B and Co

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

2511-24—Shroff and L, Ardeshir Cawasji Patel v K D Bros and ors, Mulla and M.

3020-24—Mulla and M, Mahomed Haji Abdulla Bastaki v Haji Shakoor Gany, N C Dalal and Co.

3446-24—Dabholker and J, Goverdhandas Kaviram v Huseinbhoy Allibhoy and ors, Amin and D.

2174-24—Mulla and M, Cidan Bullidan v Jimatlal Balapshi, Kanga and Co.

2414-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and ors v Maneklal Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2740-24—Dabholker and J, Maneklal Jugjiwan v Velbai, Mehta L and Co.

2742-24—Divekar and B, Baboo Sitaram Parker v Shanker Gauru Wadke, Mantri and Co.

2764-24—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Lalji Raghuji, Dubash and Co.

3590-24—Payne & Co, Angus Gilchrist v Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

3948-24—Kanga and Co, Krishna Gopal Bhugwandas and anr v Karsondas Meghji and anr, Vrajlal and Co.

3712-24—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Fulchand Jaidayal, Vachha and Co.

2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and anr v The Hindu Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1371-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, vs Sardar Shanker Rao B Gandekar, Edgelow G W and Co

2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas, vs Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2132-22—Mehta L and Co, Aga Haji Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co. v Daimbai Ardeshir H D & Co.

5462-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Yakoob Haji Ahmed and ors v Khan Bahadur Cassum Rahimtoola and ors, Dastur and Co, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

2199-22—Mulla and M Khodadad Gustash Kermani and another v The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd., Craigie B & Co.

4775-22 Amin and D, Jusab Isak, v Haji Suleman Saleh Mahomed, Chitnis K and M.

1961-22—Shamrao M and H, M K Hiramanek v Ramkrishna B Thakar, Jehangir and S

1795-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Liladhar and Co, The Miasui Bussen Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai v Dada Umer and others, Jhavery and Co., Unwalla P and P.

5627-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Dastur and Co.

383-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and Co. Ramchandra Madhavrao Bhatt, Pandia and Co.

4492-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., K H Kavani and Co. and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4977-22—Mathubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd., Bhikhubhai Virchand.

5201-22—Merwanji K and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Madavji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.

3570-22—Payne and Co, Hoosein Bros v The Bombay Hune Pipe Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhunatker and another, Ganpat Pundlik Dhumatker and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhay Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1594-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and others, Payne and Co.

5080-22—Mulla and M Narandas Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchooddas and others Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.

S. C. Ct. 2550-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos v The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Daphtary F and D.

5395-22—Purnanand and C, Clubwalla and Co, Fatmabai

959-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Deosy v Virji Jetha, Raghuaya N and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chhaganlal Jugjiwan and others, Tyabji D and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co v Raiji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanali Shustri and Co v Haji Shaikh Husein Yazdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-22—Thakoredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Esoofali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jamsetji R and D.

1045-22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhavji v Kallianji Haribhai and another, Payne and Co.

906-22 Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulamhusein Esaji Taibhoy, Dallas and Co.

426-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 44.

FOR JUDGMENT

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed, vs Mahomed Haji Hamid and others, Edgelow G W and Co Mulji P and P

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2408-23—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, vs Gopiram Ramchander Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4079-23—Madhavji and Co, Laxmidas Walji, vs Nensy Walji

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.

1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.

3671-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sukoor Gani v Vrajlal Niyalchand, Ramanlal and R.

3774-24—Jhavery and Co., Chaitandas Daga Ranchoddas Pragji and Co, Rele and Co.

2500-24—Shamrao M and, H, Henry Ingham and Sons Ltd v Seth Johnson and Sons, Craigie B and C.

3776-26—Jhavery and Co., Chaitandas Daga Dullabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2448-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, v Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Lukhmichand Padamsey, v Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.

4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others Paralker and R

2147-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Khimji Lalji Amin and D.

1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Lalbhowan, vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2347-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Katti, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

555-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghanaya N and Co.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Lootmabibi, vs Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wahad Mushri and another, Payne and Co.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

1680-24—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, vs The Indian Printing and Publishing Co Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

3970-24—Mulji P and P, Alla din M Lukhani, vs Sorabji Hormusji Joshi and Co, Merwanji K and Co

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1221-21—Vachha and Co, Vishwambhernath Gajanand Mody, vs Tribhubakrao Govindrao Karandiker, G B Pandit.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3563-24—Manchershaw and N, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v Peer Mahomed Hasam, Mehta L and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

553-24—Dabholker and J, Khutao Bhawanji and Co v Miya Mahomed Imaes Shaikh Abdulla Khot and ors, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Navnitlal Chotalal and another, vs Heerabai, Shroff and L.

ON QUESTION OF ALLEGED RIGHT OF MARSHALLING.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Mohile P and P, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Haji Jusub and Co v Mangolal and Co and anr, Madhavji and Co.

3831-24—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Karimbhai Lokhandwalla v Vithaldas Purshotamdas Attanwalla, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1409-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros v Nagarmal Basantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co

859-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v GG Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Bantir and another v Bapuji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandaji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.

1876-24—Vachha and Co, Thucker Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Andrade and C.

2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Monim Pyraji Vazir and another, Dubash and Co.

2282-24—Motichand and D, Raghumel Budhsingh, Pirajee Maluji and Co, Payne and Co.

2149-24—Malvi M R and Co, Nandramdas Atmaram v Ratansi Dossa and Co, Chitnis K and M.

2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgam Spg and Mfg Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2402-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Whittle Spg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3377-19—In Person, Madhavji Lalji v Dayal Topan and others, Tyabji D and Co

3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

327-24—Unwalla P and P, Hussanally Mahomedally and others, F Kalurudin Applicant, Lookmanji Ismailji and others, Jehangir G and B.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors, Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.

Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L, v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.

Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.

Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Maneckchand, Respondents, Amarchand and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

319-24—M B Chothia and Co, Pohoomal Bros v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H. Mama(Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co and anr v Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co.

810-23—Little and Co, J C Gammon Ltd, vs Tyabali Kamrudin Jariwalla and another, Merwanji K, Manchershaw and N.

443-23—Little and Co, J C Gammon Ltd, vs Jainarayen Hindumal Dani and others, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3711-24—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanpatmal Dunanchand, vs Jamaladas Parmanand, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakaran Ketoth Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Ebrahim Cassam, M B Chothia and Co.

1235-23—M B Chothia and Co, Pirojshaw Jamsedji Maneckshaw v The B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

994-23 Kharas and Co., Mahomed Ebrahim v Babborao Nigoodkar, Soonderdas and Co.

2306-24—M V Gokhle, Sitaramrao Laxmanrao Kadam, vs Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, Mulla and M.

2334-24—Mulla and M, Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit vs Sitaram Laxmanrao Kadum, M V Gokhle.

64-23—Ferreira and V, Re E Cheetham v B Ciravegna, Matubhai J and M.

85-23—Shroff and L, Vazir Haji Contractor v Hamabai Jehangir, Merwanji K and Co.

S C Ct 143/1852-23—Thakoredas and D, Motichand Vastachand v Cooverbai, Shamrao M and H.

117-23—Amin and D, Dinkerrao Laxmiprasad Desai v Yeswantprasad Hariprasad Desai and anr, Manchershaw and N.

173-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai v Manibai, Jamsedji R and D.

175-23—Kharas and Co, Shamrao Raghunath Raote v Virchand Dolla and Co and anr, Dharamsi D and Co, Manilal and K.

179-23—Madhavji and Co, Luxmidas Bhimji Bhanji v Jamnadas Parbhudas and anr, Payne and Co.

144-23—Mulla and M, F K Mody and Sons v Ahmed Sulenan Dinar, Payne and Co.

190-23—Andrade and C, Andrade and C, Naranji Bhimji v Damji Hansraj, Vachha and Co.

412-23—Craigie B and C, The Central Spinning and Mfg Co Ltd v Elias Reuben, Patell and E.

457-23—Payne and Co, Lalji Ghelabhai and Co v Patell and Mukerji, Merwanji K and Co.

51-23—Thakoredas and Co, Ahmedali Lookmanji v Valli Haji Turaballi and anr, Jhavery and Co.

114-23—Craigie B and Co, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd v Akbarali Moosabhoy Raja, Payne and Co.

324-23—Smetham B and L, Yeshwant Muktaji Mistry v Kazi Dawood Kazi Ali and anr, Judah and S, Jehangir M and S.

404-23—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai v The International Banking Corporation Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

428-23—Thakoredas and Co, Lala Dinanath Hemraj v The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

463-23—Shamrao M and H, Tyabally E Matchiswalla and ors v Abdeally E Motiwalla, Payne and Co.

519-23—Mantri and Co, Ahmed Abdul Satar v Pestonj Cowasji Kavarana and anr, Patell and E

537-23—Craigie B and C, Lydia Chilsa v E Matali Vice-Consul, Mulla and M.

576-23—Mantri and Co, Abdulla Saleh v Esmail Nowroji and Co, Rustomji and G.

2795-24—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang, Dhansy Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.

539-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padmani and others, Sha Pohatlal Mukhand and another, Shamrao M and H.

1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji, Amartlal Mowji, Kanga and Co.

372-23—Craigie B and C, Nemchand Lalubhoy Haji, Jamnadas Morarji and others, Payne and Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and Developing Syndicate Ltd, The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 20/337-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jamsedji Dinshah, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

2455-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Wagji Wadhwan Co Ltd in liquidation, Moti Jetha and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vassonji and ors, Craigie B and Co.

54-23—Vachha and Co, Bhicaji Hormusji Bennett and anr v Nanabhoy Cursetji Bharocha and ors, Wadia G and Co, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 632
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 682
Bank's buying D D Frcs 672

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214¾

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.77.7/8
London—Paris Frcs 88.17
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.90
London—Rome Liras 115.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—steady market.

Exchange market closed quiet with sellers for ready T T at 1/5 7/8

London, Jan. 19.

Tele. Transfers dull 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.7.1
Bar Silver Spot quiet 32 1/8

London, Jan. 19

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers—closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 20.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/5 3/16
Fcs Demand.	..
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	158
Shanghai	214 1/2
Japan	104
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T ready 29/32
Bank's selling T T February 13/16
Bank's buying T T February 7/8
Bank's selling T T March 25/32
Bank's buying T T March 27/32
Bank's selling T T April 23/32
Bank's buying T T April 25/32
Bank's selling T T May 11/16
Bank's buying T T May 3/4
Banks' selling T T June 21/32
Bank's buying T T June 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 19

Stockholm 17.75
Christiania 31.30
Amsterdam 11.85
Switzerland 24.80

London, Jan. 19

Exchange on London in Paris 8.822
Exchange on London in Germany 20.092,000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11,517
New York, Jan. 19.
Demand Bills 47,750

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 19

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 3½ per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of money—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 19.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bands 4 per cent £92 7/8 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 7/16 —1/16
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 —1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57 5/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 7/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/2/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/2/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/12.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/4.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/4

London, Jan. 19.

Bar gold ready s 87/1
Silver ready d 32/2
Silver forward d. 31/15

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China was seller at high. er rate, Buyers holding back. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 20.

Ready:—22-12-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	22-3 3	22-3-0		22-4-0
Fagan	22-2-6	22-3-0		22-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—6—0
Fagan 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 20

Ready:—75-3-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Posh	74-12-0	75-2-0		75-2 0
Maha	73-7-0	73-13-0		73-13-0
Fagan	73-0 0	73-2-0		73-2-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—8—0
Fagan 2—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 93/13.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of the market steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Tone:—Market closed quiet owing to speculative sales. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1417/8; India Bank 73/8; Central Bank 22/12; Eastern 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 425; Alliance 96; Bombay Cotton 505; Bombay Dyeing 1130; Bradbury 490; Century 533/12; Central 531/4; Colaba Land 162/8; Coorla 157/8; Crescent 242/8; Dawn 645; Edw Sassoon 187/8; Fazulbhai 935; Gokak 105; India Bleaching 222/8; Indore Malwa 355; Kasturchand 131/4; Kohinoor 1260; Madhowji 376/4; M Petit 2650; Meyer Sassoon 127/8 New Great 448/12; Pabani 371/4; Phoenix 569; Silplex 218/12; Swadeshi 640; Tata Mill 167/8; Vishnu Cotton 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 387/8; Alcock 202/8; B Burma 320; B Burma N I 72/8; Bt Burma Pet 4/11; B Tramway 91/4; Bombay Steam 66/4; Bundi Cement 8/4; Katni ord 50; Katni defd 150; New India Insurance 11/14; Shivraipur .3; Tata Iron ord 11; Tata Iron defd 26/4 Tata Hydro 755; Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 19

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/8

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY 20-1-1925.

Apollo Mill	17-8	Morarji Goculdas	2650
Elphinstone	55	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	90	Laxmi Cotton	4600
Alliance Cotton	90	Vishnoo Cotton	1725
Indian Dy. & Blg.	222	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	1000	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	4-10	Sassoon Silk	580
Indian WoollenMill	17	Sassoon Cotton	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill	1600
Koorla Mill	105	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	1314	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	22-0	Tata Power Elec.	95
Khatau Mill	180	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	inliq
Jamshed Mill	125	Union Flour	22-8
Jivraj Baloo	960	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	650	New India	1114
New City	310	Jupiter Ins.	62
Planet	32-8	Great India	10
Premier	8812	Scindia Steam	62
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-14
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning	639
Bombay Industrial	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	18	„ Uganda	60
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	72-8
Madhaorao Scindia	5812	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Maneckji Petit	2750	Tata Oil	5

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th January, 1925.

Cotton	19945 Bales.
Wheat	17965 Cwts.
Linseed	7144 „
Rapeseed etc.	3011 „
Gingellyseed	13680 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	24868 „
Castorseed	3704 „
Rice	2263 „
Myrabollams	5435 „
Cottonseed	46129 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2126 „
Juwar	204 „
Masur	2358 „
Barley	407 „
Bajri	2816 „
Coal	4086 Tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 20.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 9 points up in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 9 points lower. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

A small advance being reported in New York futures, the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 463 i.e. half a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broach April/May. At the opening bazar operators were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 464. On moderate selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses the market eased to Rs. 463 but again recovered to Rs. 464½ on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 464. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 464 and closed at Rs. 463 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M G Oomra January opened at Rs. 473 and touching Rs. 472½ quickly advanced to Rs. 477 on bazar operators and general buying. On scattered selling the values receded to Rs. 476 but again improved to Rs. 477 on Commission Houses and Exporters buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 449 and improved to Rs. 451 on Offices buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused a setback and the market closed at Rs. 450. Fully good M G Bengal January and March were nominally quoted at Rs. 397 and Rs. 387 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady and the demand from Exporters for ready nice lots was good.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, January 20.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	463
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	397
„ „	March	..	387
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	477 1/2
„ „	March	..	450 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 20.

Description,	Superfine	Fine.	F. Good
M G. Bengal and S. Punjab	425	415	490
M. G. Oomra No. 3	482	472	482
M. G. Khandesh	477	467	482
M. G. Mathia	—	455	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 20.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	464
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	397
	March	..	386
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	478
„ „	March	..	451

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 20.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	410/15	..
„	F.G.M.G.	380/95	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	410/15	..
„	F.G.M.G.	380/95	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	470/75	485/90
Nagpur	„	470/75	485/90
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	46 /85	4 0/75
Pulgaon	„ „	465/7	470/75
Dhamangaon	„ „	455/65	465/70
Amraoti	„ „	455/65	465/70
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	455/65	465/70
Mulkapur	„ „	445/55	455/60
Khandesh	„ „	440/45	450/55
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	..
„ Fully Good	„	..	..
Muthia	Fine „	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	430/40
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	„	..	500
„	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	500
Jambodia	„	..	560

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January, 20.

New York Market 19th Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.50	Jan.		23.57	+07
23 72	Mar	23.67—05	23.81	+09
24.05	May		24.12	+07
24.29	Jul.		24.30	+01
23.82	Oct		23.89	+07

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet steady market. May highest 24.12 (at the close), lowest 23.92 (10.08 a.m.), range 20 points.

Liverpool Market 19th Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.79	Jan.			12.70	—09
12.85	Mar.	12.78—07	12.80—05	12.77	—08
12.92	May	12.85—07	12.88—04	12.85	—07
12.96	Jul.			12.87	—09
12.75	Oct.			12.70	—05
Egyptian 25.95	May			26.10	+ 5

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet market. Reported National ginners Association report 13,230,000 bales ginned upto 15th January.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.77; on Monday 4.78 1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

Week ending 17th January 1925.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Into sight	364	11,236	8,862
Receipts at American Ports	250	6,875	5,204
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	71	1,677	1,317
To Continent	71	2,542	1,985
To Japan, Canada etc.	24	573	400
Total	166	4,792	3,702
World's Spinners' takings of American cotton	417	7,196	6,509
Liverpool forwardings to Spinners (all kinds)	84	1,462	1,304
Visible Supply.			
American ports		1,654	983
American counted towns		1,488	988
Great Britain and Continent		1,818	1,315
	Total	4,910	3,286
Last week		4,963	3,297
Difference on week		—53	—61
Great Britain Stock (all kinds)		866	798

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal Standard quiet 13.02
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.75d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.69
May	24.02
July	24.23

New York Noon Call

March	23.68
May	23.99
July	24.20

New Orleans 10 a.m.

January	23.45
May	23.93

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G.	O.	C.
Liverpool.			
January	12.70	—.9	
March	12.77	—.8	
May	12.85	—.7	
July	12.89	—.9	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.74	—.6
March	12.81	—.4
May	12.88	—.4
July	12.89	—.7
October	12.70	—.5

EGYPTIANS.

March	26.90	plus 20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G.	O.	C.
Liverpool.			
January	12.70	—.9	
February	12.70	—.8	
March	12.77	—.8	
April	12.79	—.7	
May	12.85	—.7	
June	12.86	—.7	
July	12.89	—.7	
August	12.64	—.6	
September	12.76	—.6	
October	12.70	—.5	
November	12.61	—.6	
December	12.58	—.6	
January	12.56	—.6	

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

January	27.80	plus 40
February	27.35	„ 35
March	26.95	„ 25
April	26.50	„ 20
May	26.10	„ 15
June	25.65	„ 5
July	25.25	unchanged
August	25.00	unchanged
September	24.45	unchanged
October	24.10	unchanged
November	21.70	plus 40
December	21.55	—. 40
January	21.50	—. 40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Scinde Good	10.40
Scinde Fully Good	10.80
Scinde Fine	11.20
Bengal Good	10.50
Bengal Fully Good	10.90
Bengal Fine	11.30
Omra Good	10.80
Omra Fully Good	11.30
Omra Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.05
Broach Fully Good	11.45
Broach Fine	11.85

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 19.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	23.57	plus 7
March	23.81	„ 9
May	24.12	„ 7
July	24.30	„ 1

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 27,000
Day's Exports to Continent 38,000
Futures at New York:—

January	23.57
March	23.81
May	24.12
July	24.30
Spot Cotton at New York	24.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80

Futures at New Orleans.—

March	23.81
May	24.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 1/4
Demand Bills 4.77.50
Silver—Foreign mined 68 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 19

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. paid 67
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 68/6
Tone:—Dearer with a large trade with the United Kingdom and the Continent.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 20

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	425	..	425
Bombay Cotton	515	..	505
Bombay Dyeing	1140-20-27-8	1132-8-30	1130
Century	545-30-40	537-8-32-8	532-8
Nagpur	535-32-8	532-8	528-12
Colaba	165-66-4-62-8	163-12-61-4	161-4
Crescent ex-divi.	245-50-45	243-12-45	242 8
Indore ex-divi.	403-12-375-97-8	396-4	393-12
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	460-55	456-4-32-8	447-8
Pearl ex-divi.	570-60	563-12-60	563-4
Phoenix	565	..	570
Bharucha	102-8	..	107-8
Shaplex	270-16-4-18-12	216-4 18-4-17-8	208 12
Swan	1200	..	1200
Swadesh	640	640-42-8	640
Pabni	370	..	371-4
Fazal ex-divi.	962-8-45-51-4	952 8-47-8	943-12
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	167-8	..	167-8
Globe	47-8	..	50
Mysore	117-8	..	120
Madhavji	387-8-77-8-80	377-8-80	376-4
Finlay	800	..	855
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	187-8	..	187-8
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	..	127-8
Alcock	202	..	202-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	320	..	320
Bombay Elec Tram ..	91 4	91-4	90-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	65	..	66-4
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8-4
Central E. Mining	31-12	..	31-12
Indian Cement	37-8	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ord.	11-10-12	10-12	10-12-11
Tata Steel Defd.	26-14	26-4	26-14

Australian Jan/Feb buyers 67
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb London sellers 65/6 and for May/June paid 61/6
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb. sellers 64/9
Club No. 2, Calcutta A/M. sellers 63/9

London, Jan. 19

Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. paid for January shipment 68/4 1/2
Cargo, South Australian 67/3 Jan/Feb. steamer sailer 66/9
Cargo, Choice White Karachi 65 for February, 61/9 for May/June and 62/4 1/2 for shipment 15th. May to 15th. June.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 20.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chambr of Commerce

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Gawnpore	11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 9 0	13 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	172 0 0	14 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	169 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	166 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	162 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	113 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	167 0 0	....
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	140 0 0	6 3 0
Castorseed	162 0 0	12 8 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	....	5 10 0
Jira	116 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 0	
Linseed, May	13 15 0	
Groundnuts J/F	165 0 0	
Cotoon Seed	5 10 0	
Castor Seed M-M.	12 2 0	
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 9 0	

METALS.

London, Jan. 19.

English best Selected Copper £69 1/4
Standard Copper G. M.B. £65 7/8
Copper Braziers £85 1/2
Yellow Metal 8 3/16
Hard Spelter 30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 17 1/8

London, Jan. 19

Tin Block £260 1/2

BRASS

Bombay, January 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 20.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteks Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Khal		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Kopper Brass, Metal 3/4		57 8 0
„ „ to 1		58 0 0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 20.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 1 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 6 0
„	No. 42—2	1 9 0
„	No. 20	1 1 3
„	No 32	1 5 3

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
Jan/Feb. sellers 24 3/4
Linseed Tone:—Firmer—Dearer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
Months Jan/Apl. sellers 48
Buyers, etc. May/Aug. Done Buyer 48/6
Linseed La Plata Argentine was firmer and dearer but quiet. Closed at £22 1/8 Jan/Feb value.
Cottonseed Bombay closed steady at £ 10 5/8 sellers for Jan Feb.
Castorseed Bombay closed quiet at £22 7/8 sellers for Jan. Feb.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Ready Prices have dropped to-day by about at 2 to 4d. per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,600 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has also declined evidencing a drop of 3d. in Java Old Crop Prices and of 2 to 3 d. in New Crop Java Sugar Prices. Forward Delivery Continental and B. E. Beet Sugar prices for December Shipment record a drop of 1 & 2 d. respectively, whereas Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Jan-Feb-March Shipment register a drop of 3 d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt. opening, Rs. 18 per cwt. closing.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 20/1 per cwt opening, 20 per cent. closing F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/2 per cwt. opening, 17/1 closing, F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16/10 per cwt. opening, 16/9 per cwt closing. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh 18/6 per cwt. opening, 18/5 per cwt. closing F.B.H.
B. E. Beet Sugar:—
i. g. 1s per cwt closing 1.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh 18/1 per cwt. open-Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt., opening, 17/10 per cwt. closing.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 17/8 per cwt. opening, 17/7 per cwt closing F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 19

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. nominal 20/3
Jun/Jul. sellers 17.
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay.—
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi.—
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/10 3/4

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore real bold £20 3/4 sellers for Jan/Feb.
Toria £closed firm and dearer at £20 3/16 paid and buyers for Jan/Feb. shipment.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Feb/Mar. shipment to dull at £22 3/8 and for Mar/April at £22 1/2. Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hamburg at £20 and in wheat. Cargo, Choice White Karachi for February shipment at 65 and for May and June shipment at 61/9. In Cargo, Australian for January shipment at 67/3. In Parcels, Choice White Karachi for May/Jun. shipment at 61/6 and for hull at 62/5.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 19

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb. sellers 42/9

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 19

Cardiff to Bombay. 12/9

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 19

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb/Mar. 19 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 17 1/4
Tone:—Quiet—Only a moderate demand

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Winter Meeting, 9th Day.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay—Lecture by Rev. P. L. Mills, D.D., on "The Hebrew and Persian Conceptions of Paradise."

Lecture by Prof. A. D. Shroff at Sydenham College of Commerce; subject: "Recent Developments in London Banks." Time 6-15 p.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

Sphinx Hockey League—B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-15; (2) Colaba United vs. Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch, Oval, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

Sphinx Hockey League—City Police vs. Cathedral High School, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23.

P. and O. s. s. "China" with English mails due at noon.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

The s. s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—West Yorks vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Cooperage, 4 p.m.; G. I. P. Rly. vs. Bombay Battalion, A. F. I., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.; Y. M. C. A. Proctor vs. I. L. I., Oval, 4 p.m.; Eastern Telegraphs vs. Y. M. C. A. Byculla, Oval, 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar from Mr. Phadke, the sculptor, and two writing pads with calendar from the Vulcan Insurance Office, Managing Agents, J. C. Setalvad and Co.

MUNICIPAL "B" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Vazirally Bundeally has announced his intention to stand as a candidate for the seat fallen vacant by the death of late Mr. Bowla, representing in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Mandvi Ward, "B".

A FANCY FETE.

A Fancy Fete in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held on the 7th, 18th, 9th and 10th February next on the Gloria Church grounds, Gardens Road, Byculla. In connection with this function an appeal has been issued by the President of the B. C. W. O.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. S. Kelkar of the People's Co-operative Medical Relief Society, Ltd., on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Manaji Rajuji Hall, DeLisle Road.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) in the Secondary Training College Hall, to continue the debate on "A vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools." Persons interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 33rd instruction class of the Esean community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Apollo Bunder Road, on Saturday (the 24th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse on "The Visible universe and its relation to man"—Part 3 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. W. E. D. Ward will conduct the class in the building of the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday) from 6-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.). The subjects for the hour are:—(a) Directed Games and Public Recreation, and (b) Community Centres. The students of the class will visit Prof. Choksi's Charitable Deaf and Mute Institution at Thakurdwar on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SYDENHAM COLLEGE BANKING ASSOCIATION.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the lecture to be delivered under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association by Mr. A. D. Shroff, under the presidency of Sir Stanley Reed, will be held at the Sydenham College Hostel, Charni Road (opposite Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Jessawalla Hospital), at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), and not the College premises as previously stated. The subject of the lecture is "Recent Developments in London Banks."

BRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The seventh monthly meeting of the Supervising Board of the Institute will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Club Hall of the Institute, when the monthly statements of the Workmen's Co-operative Stand Co-operative Credit Societies will be read and discussed and suggestions of the Workmen's representatives made at the meeting for their Works Committee will be considered.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The weekly meeting of the Literary and Debating Society of Young Men's Muslim Association, Bombay, held on Sunday (the 18th instant), resolutions were passed expressing great satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. M. Maulvi and Mr. M. I. Faruqi to the posts of Deputy Municipal Commissioner and Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, respectively, conveying to them the warmest congratulations and admiring the spirit and attitude of the Corporation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Malin" with the mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. the 19th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Indus Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 18th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on 14th February.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Misaki Maru" left Kobe on the 18th instant and is due here on 23rd idem.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macinnes" arrived in London in the afternoon of the 18th instant.

CHITURGARH STATION.

In reply to a letter from the Passengers' Association, the Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway writes:—

"With reference to your letter of 21-10-24 to Mr. Sievwright, Acting General Traffic Manager, in regard to the question of providing a Hindu Tea Stall at the above station, I beg to inform you that we have already realized the necessity for one which will probably be installed within the next financial year. As regards the other point raised in your letter, I beg to state that the matter has been put right and in future there will be 2 ticket collectors on duty at the time of connection of our trains with the G. I. P. Railway trains which will avoid passengers being unnecessarily detained at the foot-bridge."

LECTURES ON INFANT WELFARE.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), a series of six Marathi lectures will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak, one of the Hon. Provincial Secretaries of the National Baby Week, on Infant Welfare, and the various points of the subject will be explained with the aid of Red Cross illustrated posters on child welfare and preventable diseases and physiology and anatomy charts. The first lecture of this series will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, and the remaining lectures on Wednesdays following. These lectures are open to ladies only. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

GENTLEMEN'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. Syed Munawar will deliver a lantern lecture on "Infant Welfare" in Urdu at the Madanpura Settlement of the S. S. League (Ghelabhai Street, Madanpura), to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary announces the following further donations towards the Funds of the above Institution:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,85,994; the Trustees of the Cawasjee B. Banajee Atushbehram Gahambar Fund, Rs. 500; Mr. D. F. Mehta, Proprietor, the Burlington Music Club, being the nett proceeds of a performance of the play "Dharmajai" given in aid of the Hospital on 21st December, 1924, Rs. 563; from the poor-boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 93, from the poor-box placed at Seth Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple Rs. 68, from the poor-box placed at Manockjee Seth's Agiari Rs. 21, total Rs. 182; Bai Goolbai Dadabhoy Shroff and others, the proving Executrix and Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Ladabhoy Byramjee Shroff, as directed by the deceased in Sub-Clause "C" of his Will (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 100; Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Rs. 100; Sums under Rs. 100, Rs. 440. Total acknowledged is Rs. 37,88,819.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the above District C. C. was held under the presidency of Dr. D. D. Sathaye, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Sjt. C. K. Narayana Swamy moved: "That this Committee resolves that every member of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District C. C. shall come and spin at least for half an hour once in every month. In case if any member fails to do this, such member shall be considered to have 'ipso facto' ceased, to be a member of the Council. That exceptions be given to such members who are not able to attend on account of illness or their being out of Bombay for not less than a period of one month, but the Secretaries shall be previously informed to the same effect." A heated discussion followed this and as a result of which,—though a majority favoured the resolution,—the resolution was recommended to the general body since it involves certain amendments of the constitution of this Committee.

2. Sjt. S. V. Deshpande then moved: "Resolved that each member of the Council should try his best to get as many members, as possible, who will spin their own yarn to be given as contribution towards membership in the Congress, and also to organise spinning clubs in his own neighbourhood (in the "F" Ward)." Sjt. R. V. Nadkarni seconded and was carried unanimously.

3. The third resolution "That every member of this Council shall make it a point to assemble on every Sunday and holidays in the morning in the Committee's office and make house-to-house visits to secure Congress members on the lines of the new franchise" was moved by Sjt. Jiwabhai P. Joshi and seconded by Sjt. G. N. Desai. The resolution was readily agreed to by all present.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA

EUROPEAN LADY FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 20.

Yesterday Mrs. T. K. Jackson of 6 Palli Hill, Bandra, who had been charged by the local police with rash and negligent driving of her motor car, thereby causing very serious injury to a school lad by the name Joseph Bonaventure Ferreira, of Palli village, was fined Rs. 200 by the Honorary Magistrate of the First Class Bandra. Mrs. Jackson's license was also suspended for one year and out of the fine if paid Rs. 75 was ordered to be paid to the injured lad.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

In the share market in jutes owing to the depressed state of the commodity market share values were easier and there was hardly any outside support. In coals apart from some enquiry for New Tetturya which increased in price there was no change in the general tone. In teas with only a moderate turnover reported rates were inclined to be lower. In miscellaneous there were no fresh features to record. Government securities were practically unaltered. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/4, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 97/4, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 98, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 103/4, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 61, Kalighat Falta Railway 71.

Cottons:—Bowreah 385.

Jutes:—Auckland 287, Birla 10/6, Budge Budge 477/8, Caledonian 588, Cheviot 290, Clive 45, Dalhousie 452, Fort Gloster 695, Fort William 413, Hooghly ord. 89, Howrah 44/13, Kelvin 873, Kinnison 966, Lansdowne 358, Lawrence 643, Lothian 445/8, National 32, New Central 667/8, Orient 224/8, Presidency 8/11, Standard 474/8, Waverley 8/8.

Coals:—Bhalgora 10/8, Fuliaribad annas 10, Neetooria annas 8, New Tetturya 9/8, North Damuda 6, Sowardih 3/10, Sudamdih 1/8.

Miscellaneous:—British India Electric Construction 2/8, British India Corporation ord. 4/14, do. deferred 5/8, Burma Finance and Mining 2/7, Calcutta Ice Association 12/10, 12/12, Indian Wood Products 6/12, Midnapore Zemindary 116, Calcutta Steam Navigation 98.

Tea Companies:—Banarhat 540, Batelli 6, Bishnauth 34/8, Hasimara 42/8, Hoograjuli 18/4, Joybirpara 31/4, Rajgarh 197, Redbank 8/12, Rutema 19/8, Tukvar 39/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteen pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED BY FIGHT.

CASE COMPOUNDED IN COURT.

The case was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate in which Edwin Gonsalves charged J. Lawrence with causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Coelho, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Gomes, Bar-at-Law.

Both the complainant and the accused were working in the Government Telegraph Office. The complainant alleged that recently the accused had changed his name to Lawrence and since then began to look down upon the complainant. The accused referred to the complainant in derisive terms. In the early hours of 13th December last both the complainant and accused were on duty in the same Section. As the accused was dozing away and there was a lot of work, complainant told the accused that he was unable to attend to the work single-handed. This seemed to have put the accused in temper. He called the complainant a bloody Goan cook; and asked him to come out of the Instrument Room and settle the affair. The complainant and accused left the Instrument Room when accused dealt a blow on the complainant's forehead. The complainant began to bleed profusely through the nose. He was treated at J. J. Hospital and by Dr. Dalal. In the opinion of the doctor the injury was of a serious nature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gomes, Barrister-at-Law, for the defence, the complainant admitted that he was a Manglorean and that he had entered the Telegraph Office as an Eurasian. Asked whether he knew that the term Anglo-Indian and Eurasian had come to mean the same thing, the complainant pleaded ignorance. Further questioned by Mr. Gomes, whether he ever pretended that he knew English better than the accused, the complainant said that he could not follow the question. In answer to a question whether the incident in question was not the usual scrap between telegraph 'boys' to try their respective strengths and to prove who was the Anglo-Indian bastard, the complainant replied that he knew his own strength and would never have consented to the proposal. Further questioned as to whether he was not the first to deal a blow to the accused, the complainant denied it.

Two more witnesses corroborated the complainant's story.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not assault the complainant. It was the complainant who first made the proposal to settle their differences by a fight. But realising the gravity of fighting in the office-premises he asked the complainant to come down. While coming out of the Instrument Room the complainant first directed a blow on his head, saying 'Bastard eh.' The accused warded off the blow when the complainant lost his balance and reeled against the railings sustaining the injuries.

At this stage His Worship suggested that the parties should come to a compromise though he did not press them.

The accused seemed inclined to have the case tried to a finish and Mr. Gomes led the defence evidence also, but after that Mr. Gomes said that his client was willing to come to a reasonable settlement upon which His Worship suggested that the accused should express his regret and pay Rs. 150 to the complainant.

Upon the parties agreeing to the compromise.

The case was marked as compounded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY SOLDIERS.

ACCUSED ORDERED TO BE SENT TO MULTAN.

Lance-Corporal Gloster and Fusilier Harrison were put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft.

Inspector Price of the Multan Police deposed that both the accused were stationed at Multan and ordered to guard the Treasury Chest. They managed to break open the chest and removed currency notes of the value of Rs. 7,000. It was further alleged that they buried the money. After they were relieved from duty, it was alleged that they removed and took away the buried money. The next morning the money was found to be missing and a search was made for the accused who were found missing.

Certain inquiries showed that the men had come down to Bombay. Inspector Price came in pursuit of the accused and with the assistance of the Bombay Police was able to effect the arrest of the two men in Watson's Hotel. About Rs. 1,700 were found with the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the men to be sent to Multan.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

On Monday morning, Inspector Chapman of De Lisle Road Police Station on receipt of certain information went to a room, in Haji Sidick's Chawl and found one Abdul Rehman Abdulla, (40) a Mahomedan hanging in the room. As the door was fastened from inside Mr. Chapman got it opened and on entering the room found Abdul hanging by the neck with a string attached to a bar above the door and the other end of it was round his neck. The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

A meeting of the trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday afternoon Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

Consideration was given to the Estate Agent's letter dated the 10th instant regarding a factory for preparing sweetmeats and medicinal tablets on the premises at Agripada Estate to Dr. D. Writer and Co.

The Board sanctioned the applications.

TODDY HAWKERS' LICENSES.

DECISION TO ABOLISH

The Govt. of Bombay have decided that the toddy hawkers licences should be discontinued, as they are no longer necessary. The hawkers licenses in the mofussil will accordingly be abolished on the expiry of their present period. In the Town and Island of Bombay the licenses will be abolished gradually, a reduction of 20 per cent being made in each year so as to do away with the business in five years.

The licenses, while they continue, will be auctioned.

The Governor-General in Council has prohibited the bringing by land of cigarettes, matches and sugar into British India from Cutch.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT KURLA.

RS. 1,50,000 ESTIMATED DAMAGE.

A disastrous fire broke out on Tuesday morning at Kurla, which resulted in a damage to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. The fire occurred in the tannery of Messrs. Jivan Govind and Co., situate at old Kurla Road, which was a two storeyed building and contained skins of sheep and hides of buffaloes. Kurla, unfortunately, has not the advantage of fire extinguishing apparatus as Bombay city has and consequently they had to phone to Byculla Fire Brigade for help which was complied with by Mr. Fox, the Station Officer, who immediately went to the spot. He, however, found the whole structure ablaze and with great difficulty the fire was brought under control after about an hour's incessant efforts. The damage caused to the contents and the building is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of fire is not known.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ASSENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19

It was a monster gathering that assembled yesterday at the Triplicane beach to condemn the action of the Viceroy in having given his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. Representatives of the Mutts temples and religious institutions which were directly affected by the Bill were also present in large numbers. Sir N. Subramania Iyer, retired Dewan Peishkar of Travancore who presided on the occasion pointed out how they were faced with a situation the like of which had never existed in the Hindu India for a long time. Dr. U. Rama Rao who moved the principal resolution condemning the action of the Viceroy in giving his assent to an Act wholly opposed to Hindu public opinion and opposed by an elected Hindu majority in the new Madras Legislative Council during its passage, calling upon the elected members of the Legislative Council, especially the Hindu members to introduce and carry a repealing bill and expressing the opinion that consistent with the obligations deliberately reorganised in Act (XX) of 1863 of strict religious neutrality and the Secretary of State should advise his Majesty to veto this Act, said that the Bill had been introduced and passed purely out of hatred and animosity towards the Brahmins.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy who seconded the resolution pointed out that it was an irony of fate that while in other provinces leaders were able to shake the bureaucracy in its very dens in Madras the so-called popular Ministers were trying to lay their rude and violent hands upon the most sacrosanct institutions of the Hindus. When a Bill of this magnitude was to be rushed through the Legislative Council honesty, public majority and honourable traditions of a parliamentary Government demanded that the Minister must go before the country at the time of the general election, put forward his programme of reform and if he was returned with a majority on that issue proceed to carry out that mandate. Nothing of the kind was done. There were grave and serious defects in the Bill.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN MOFUSSIL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the information supplied by the Director of Information and published in your yesterday's paper I beg to send you the following few lines for publication in your esteemed paper in the interest of the subject of medical relief in the mofussil.

The measures suggested in that communication are no doubt the best that can be adopted in the present circumstances for immediately commencing the work of giving medical relief to the villagers; but one doubts very much their efficacy as permanent measures. It is admitted in that information that the number of qualified practitioners in this presidency is considerably less in comparison with its population. This should suggest that the first step towards solving the problem of medical relief in the mofussil is to facilitate the creation of a large number of medical practitioners with ordinary qualifications. In order that a large number of men and women may be available for work in the villages, "where it would never be a paying proposition for the medical practitioner to settle," the cost of medical education must be made reasonably cheap both in time and in money. Besides a spirit of sacrifice and of giving free relief to the deserving poor must be created among the students, as is attempted by the National Medical College of Bombay. The latter institution has distinctly laid down a provision to that effect in its memorandum and articles of association. It runs thus: "(G) To encourage among the workers and the students a spirit of sacrifice and of giving free relief to poor." The formation of such associations of medical men in various districts of this Presidency should be encouraged with the intention of starting medical institutions, hospitals, and free dispensaries in the districts and villages. These should be subsidized by Government in certain definite proportion without unduly controlling the same. Such associations should be empowered to give certificates of proficiency to their students after passing the final examination and these certificates should be recognised by the Government. A Scheme as suggested above can be prepared in detail in consultation with the Minister of Education and the Surgeon-General and put in force as early as possible. I am sure that if such a scheme is reduced to practice, the question of medical relief in the mofussil will have been greatly solved. The authorities of the National Medical College of Bombay, having made the question of supplying medical relief in the mofussil their own, may be invited to help in the preparation of such a scheme.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. K.

January, 18.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

HINDUS BEAT REPUBLICANS.

The Hindu Gymkhana had a hard tussle to gain the victory when they met and defeated the Portuguese Republicans on the Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday evening. They were unfortunate in the absence of some of their regular players. A although the substitutes cannot be blamed for putting up a poor show, yet this was a great handicap.

Teams were:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.—Dr. Rane; Pathare and Nayak; Khote, Ramnath and Jayakar; Senjit, Kothare, Dalaya, Paranjpe, Jayaker R. G.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS.—Valladares; Torcato and Pereira; Fernandes, Saldanha, and S. D'Souza; Victor, Vaz, Dias, Eric and Foxey.

Referees:—Messrs. Pinto and Leontzini.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS BEAT "TIMES."

The Government Telegraphs disposed of the "Times India" on the Oval in a second division fixture winning the match by three goals to one.

Teams were:—

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.—Windsor; Murray and Peel; D'Souza, Dudley and Page; Sequeira, Walker, Kishander, D'Cunha and M. C. D'Souza.

"TIMES".—Hardy; Wouters and Edwards; Familia, Lynn and D'Souza, Alfia, Butler, Carey, Carvalho and Coutinho.

Referees:—Messrs. Lynch Blosse and Thornback.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS LEAD BY 124 RUNS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Adelaide—In the third Test Match England were all out in the first innings for 365, Hobbs scoring 119 and Hendren 92.

Australians then going in made 61 for the loss of one wicket in their second innings.—Reuter's Special.

LUCKNOW RACES.

LITTLE SEPEC WINS JEHANGIRABAD CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

A programme of six events was presented to-day, the opening day of the Lucknow Spring Meeting. The weather was pleasant and attendance was large. Except in one event the finishes were extremely exciting.

THE MARIAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for C Bs 3 years old and upwards.

H H the Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION 9-1 Dobie .....

Mr G Reveley's MANNERS 7-0 (car 7-6) .....

Messrs Patel and Harrison's STEEL BLUE 12-7 Morris 3

Capt Blomfield's POMONA 7-0 Fownes .....

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23½. Places Rs. 6½. Rs. 8 and Rs. 6½.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Major Grant's COCKLE SHELL 8-8 H Walker 1

Mr J D Scott's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-2 Balfour 2

Mr Mein Austin's HILDA A 9-12 Parker 3

Mr Bhargawa's GAP 8-0 Purtoosingh 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16½. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 15½ and Rs. 15.

THE PUNCHESTOWN CHASE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap steeplechase for horses.

Of the seven carded only four went to the post only one Mr. J D Scott's LISTO 10-3 Barnes finished the course. Mr. T Harrison's BRENDAN 12-5 Burnell who led from the start refused to take the third jump midway from home. The other two, Mr Graham's PRIM 10-3 Seastream and Capt Bibby's STEELTOP 9-12 (car 9-13) Watson threw down their riders in clearing the second jump.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 18½.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A highweight handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr S Kanji's PIN MONEY 9-3 Morris and Mr Piggott's PINSK 8-4 Edwards (dead heat) 1

Mr Galstaun's GILRAY 9-12 Dobie 3

Mr R N Roy's JAUNT 7-12 H Walker ... 4

Tote paid: Win Rs. 9 for Pin Money and Rs. 38 for Pinsk. Places Rs. 16 for Pinsk and Rs. 8½ for Pin Money, and Rs. 16½.

THE JEHANGIRABAD CUP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 500 presented by the Raja Jehangirabad and Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. For English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under and C B ponies 14-2 and under above heights to carry 9-3 lbs W I.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SEPEC 9-10 O'Brien 1

Mr Galstaun's PATRICK 9-3 Morris 2

Thakur Chandrikaprasad's KISHOREE 7-1 Purtoosingh 3

Mr Hobday's MODI 7-7 (car 7-11) Alford 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18½. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 18.

THE ASSONAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs.

Capt Hidreth's SHEMAL 9-8 H Walker 1

Mrs D Stewart's CARLISLE 7-6 E Fownes 2

Raja of Katiari's SULTAN SECOND 8-9 Dobie 3

Mr Mahdi's ANTONIO 7-2 Purtoosingh ... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20½; Places Rs. 8½, Rs. Rs. 8½ and Rs. 15½.

A motion was made on Monday at the Madras High Court for the enrolment of Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Advocate-General, as Advocate of the High Court under the new rules framed by the High Court providing for the enrolment of High Court Vakils of more than ten years' standing as Advocates. Their Lordships directed the enrolment.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. I.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 2-0 p.m.
MOSCOW 1
SAGAB 2
WIRELESS 3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. II.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 2-30 p.m.
MALABAR 1
YOUSUR 2
SURYA PAN 3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. III.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 3-0 p.m.
GEORGE 1
YOUNG TAKREET 2
YILDIZ 3

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 3-30 p.m.
COURIER 1
GOLDEN GLEAM 2

THE MAHIM PLATE. Div. II. 1 Mile 4 p.m.
CESSATION 1
ADWAN 2
NAFA 3

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—1 Mile. 4-30 p.m.
CYLVERN 1
LADY RITA 2
ALLENSMORE I. 3

THE DONCASTER PLATE. 1¼ Miles. 5-0 p.m.
FRENCH BRIAR 1
KRISHNA KUMARI 2
KNIGHT OF CLONMEL 3

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 5-30 p.m.
FOOTPEDAL 1
SAUCE 2
LUCKY LAD 3

THE MAHIM PLATE. Div. I.—1 Mile. 6-0 p.m.
KHATAF 1
FAITHFUL 2
VAZIRULMULK 3

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In a trial football match, the South beat the North by three goals to one at Chelsea.

In an Association Cup replay, Cardiff beat Darlington by two goals to nil at Liverpool.

In a Rugby football match Llanelly beat Camborne by eighteen points to nil.—Reuter.

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The following were the results in Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships to-day:—

Men's Singles:—Third Round—Bobb beat Bose 6-4, 6-4. Mehta beat Brock 4-6, 10-8, 6-2. Krishnaprosad beat Macinnis 3-6, 8-6, 6-1. Fourth Round—Okamato beat Suri 6-1, 6-0.

Men's Doubles:—Second Round—Bose and Mehta beat Catly and F. Catly 6-3, 6-4. Third Round—Robson and Iyer beat Sir Norcot Warren and Fitzpatrick. Fourth Round—Meyer and Megata beat Graham and Macinnis 6-2, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles:—Second Round—Meyer and Mrs. Keays beat Macpherson and Mrs. Fleming 6-1, 6-2. Okamato and Mrs. Odling beat Freke and Miss Dixon 6-1, 6-0. Johnston and Mrs. O'Neill beat Garland and Mrs. Graham 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

Ladies' Singles:—Third Round—Miss Sandison beat Mrs. Stork 6-3, 3-6, 8-6. Miss E. H. Sandison beat Mrs. Grandville Naylor 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The 8th match of the Poona Open Hockey Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on its grounds on January 18th 1925 between the Ammunition Factory Sports Club and Sportsmen Club of Kirkee and ended in a win for the former by three goals to nil.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1925.

BARREN UTTERANCE.

In his speech in opening the winter session of the General Legislature Lord Reading assumed a most affable and ingratiating attitude as he described the record of Government in the past few months, but all it conveys to the public is that one may smile and smile, and be a bureaucrat yet. Though he came to India with the credit of judicial impartiality, all his performances have been those of an advocate defending the vagaries of the I. C. S. Corporation which controls India. We have, therefore, to interpret his unctuous professions in the light of conduct. He began his speech with a diplomatic curtsy to Afghanistan and applauded the "labours" of Lord Hardinge, the Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir Mahomed Rafique, at the Assembly of the League of Nations. The names will remind the public that the three estimable gentlemen had been representing India. His lordship, however, failed to eulogise the share of India in the Labour Convention; he avoided the awkward question. With sustained shrewdness, he slurred over the notoriety earned by "India" through the Campbell-Clayton group of opium-experts. Evidently, the Government have no kind word to say about these things. In the same manner, he distributes compliments to the Kenya Committee without accounting for the suppression of their Report. Is it the idea of the Government to lull the public into a false sense of security by ignoring the significance of the recent committees and commissions and by holding up the fascinating spectacle of a special officer to "examine" the principle of seregation which India repudiates? As the Southborough Committee will "hear" India, let India rest in composure. Nor is there much light cast upon the South African situation and the Natal Ordinance by the Viceroy. We are told that the Government of India flung about a few of their "most earnest representations." For earnest representations right and left, as long as they do not involve the extremity of personal action, Lord Reading is beyond compare. He has emitted his quota of representation, fearfully earnest. The public will be disappointed at the repetition of the stale and puerile device which it is the duty of Lord Reading to offer the British Government the choice between him and a wrong policy. The tradition of acquiescent action and tremendous words which Indian Viceroys have adopted in regard to our overseas problem has largely contributed to the apathy of the British Government, and the defiance of the Colonies. We are still in the stage of bleating protest and to say that the story is not disappointing to Indians is a travesty of facts.

In his survey of domestic problems, Lord Reading has maintained his reputation as an insincere phrase-monger. Under the battery of public condemnation, his lordship has been moved to concede a currency enquiry "within the next twelve months." Gratitude does not spring in a soil hardened by solicitation, and it is amusing to note the enterprising outlook of the Indian Government within the next twelve months, while even as it is, postal authorities admit the parity of the dollar exchange, leaving it to Sir Basil Blackett to seek powers for merely enlarging our note-issue against securities. It is in reference to the Bengal Ordinance that Lord Reading reaches the height of suave sophistry. He has, by base procrastination, thwarted the bill of Pandit Nehru to repeal the Ordinance, and he has disallowed the resolution against the Ordinance by a transparent resort to quibbles. With the Assembly thus silenced, Lord Reading has given a discourse on the dread solemnities that surround the Ordinance. He has not answered the indictment of the All-Parties Conference at Bombay; all he does is to throw out some rambling comment about the "ramifications" of secret societies to over-turn the constitution. Having done his worst, why should he strain at a few courteous sentiments? Lord Reading attempts to meet some secondary objections to the Bengal Ordinance. With regard to the neglect of the Assembly, he states that consultation would have resulted in "fatal publicity." He has the honesty to keep away from the plea that the situation had been one of emergency—that is to say, it had an element of surprise in it. The excuse about "fatal publicity" is a sad after-thought, because he did not seek to conciliate public opinion even by taking a few leaders into his confidence. Lord Lytton did not fear "fatal publicity" in his Government House Conference for canvassing votes. When he talks of wide-spread ramifications, he is exaggerating a tiny peril for the sake of stimulating horror and evading the essential issue of freedom as the only way of end popular discontent. What has he done towards the "check and cure" of the disease he wants to treat by barber's surgery?

Lord Reading next tries to make capital of the compliance of Indians in the Executive Council. It is not satisfactory; for it is a condemnation of Government choice that Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Atul Chatterjea and Sir Narasimha Sarma had been so obliging. What comfort is it to Indians that the late Mr. B. N. Basu, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Sir M. Habibullah and Mr. Kaul agreed to the Lee Loot?. The Viceroy's moral surmise is quite at variance with public opinion. Nor is there much in the announcement that His Excellency would reserve the certificated Ordinance for the pleasure of His Majesty in Council. It appears like a pompous piece of consolation, but all it means is that the Ordinance of His Excellency has duration enough to allow the certified Bill to wait for the approval of the King-Emperor and does not require the emergency-assent of the Viceroy. The defence of the Ordinance is flimsy and ludicrous, but the Viceroy, after having extenuated his conduct, concludes with a disappointing reference to the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The disappointment is not severe, because we understood long ago the purpose of the scheme. Now His Excellency need not be bothered about his Liberal principles because a Conservative Government are in power. Lord Reading does not hold out any hope of expiation or reconcilement on behalf of the British Government. He fancies that fine words are good for buttering parsnips.

AN INTERNATIONAL SCANDAL.

The resumption of the Opium Conference at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations brings into relief the failure of the first Conference held two months back in its handling of a serious problem of international importance affecting the health and morality of nations. But the November Conference did much more. Though the American scheme for the limitation of the production, manufacture and export of opium was then defeated as usual by the obstructive tactics of the "Indian" delegate, the true character of India's representation at international gatherings was brought home for the first time to the Geneva Conference in a striking manner. Mr. Dukes, who represented the Society of the Suppression of Opium Trade, quoting a message of Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent Indian leaders practically questioned the representative authority of Mr. Campbell, a nominee of the India Office, whose views on the subject have been consistently and unanimously repudiated by the Indian public. India which has been unjustly accused of standing in the way of the abolition or even the reduction of opium traffic thus stands morally vindicated. It is not India but the foreign bureaucracy which controls the political destiny of India that blocks the way and will, in the Conference that is now meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations to which India pays £75,000 a year to be misrepresented, block the way again as foreshadowed in the comments of the British Press. And it will do so not, as Gandhiji aptly remarked once, because India wishes but because India is helpless. For nationalist India, as evinced by the unanimous resolution of the All-India Congress Committee that met at Ahmedabad, stands uncompromisingly opposed to the immoral traffic and is determined to root out the evil at any cost.

The privilege of making this vice pay is, indeed, reserved exclusively for Eastern countries since in the West the use of opium save for medicinal purposes is considered a criminal offence. The Hague Convention of 1912 merely tampered with the problem having done nothing to reduce opium eating or cultivation of poppy and having left the question of the suppression of opium smoking in a delightfully vague condition. The Geneva Conference that met in November last has practically left the problem where it was, thanks to the obduracy of the "Indian" delegate backed by Britain. The whole question was lost in the endless dialectics and legal hairsplitting regarding trivial technicalities of procedure which were deliberately introduced to thwart discussion and radical reform. It was an essay in uniform, continuous, consistent obstruction such as the Swarajist leaders could scarcely emulate. Britain contended—and the contention has been repeated by Viscount Cecil at the second Conference which has just opened at Geneva—that the question of the consumption of opium by India was a domestic concern of India and consequently her delegates "felt bound to oppose any attempt of the International Conference to interfere with Indian self-determination." That is a joke for which those who have perpetrated it deserve some consideration but not to the extent of the opium revenue for which they seek to justify it. On this preposterous and dishonest pretext, the Conference did not even discuss the very modest proposal of Sir John Jordan to the effect that India should reduce by 10 per cent. her annual opium export while her customers should reduce their import correspondingly without making up the deficiency through other sources. Apart from the quibbling in which the Conference indulged, it accepted a clause providing that in all opium-smoking countries, the import, sale, and retail distribution of opium should be a Government monopoly. The only justification for making commodities like opium or alchohol monopolies is to suppress their use in a gradual but continuous manner. The Government of India, who with their bloated military expenditure and lavish presents to Civilians, will scarcely forgo the revenue, defend its perpetuation on the ground that the common people of India know how to use opium without abusing it. The report of the Opium Enquiry Committee showed how baseless this contention is and what adverse effects the use of opium for purposes other than medical and scientific ones can have. But it is only an alien administration secure in its political irresponsibility which can make a monopoly out of vice and base its fiscal policy on the disregard of moral considerations. It will make no difference to India, therefore, whether Lord Cecil or Lord Salisbury is despatched to Geneva so long as that system continues.

Notes of the Day.

"Govern or Go!"

Such, in brief, is the peremptory command of the editor of the "English Review" to the Baldwin Cabinet regarding the imperial policies to be followed in Egypt and India. The antithesis leaves nothing to be desired but the excited editor, too full of rage to contemplate the possibility of "going", devotes all his attention to the need for "governing"—a term, which in an imperialist's dictionary signifies a denial of national aspirations and rule by sheer coercion. The writer is disappointed by the Austrian ultimatum of England to Egypt; he will stop at nothing short of a resumption of the administration into British hands, that is, re-annexation of Egypt. In the elegant language appropriate to a ruling race conscious of its divine mission, he denounces Egyptian politicians as being "as deaf to reason as a herd of monkeys". We shuddered at the thought of the stronger language that would be employed about Indian nationalists since the Indian Empire has, according to the writer, been the recipient of benefits "mightier" even than those which have been showered on Egypt. But we admit we were disappointed. There is, no doubt, the usual tribute to "the splendid and devoted labour of the finest and most unselfish servants of England who ever furthered humanity's cause", and, we may suggest, their own economic prospects. And there is the all too familiar pathetic ring in the complaint that the admirable work of these guardian angels profiting by exchange compensations is doomed to disintegration because of the "insensate" Reforms Act of 1919 before which India was fast becoming a paradise and which in a Die-Hard's thinking takes the place of the original sin. Repeal the Act to save the Empire is, therefore, the remedy of the editor of the "English Review." It is all so unmitigatingly stupid that it is surprising how a sane man could write it.

Wholesome Advice.

For once we find ourselves in substantial agreement with Sir Malcolm Hailey. In reply to an address by a deputation of the Lahore branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Sir Malcolm is reported to have "assured the delegates that the members of the domiciled community as natives of India were entitled to claim an equal position with Indians of any other community in selection for the service of the Crown; and that he was not aware that any attempt had been made in political circles to attack that position." Sir Malcolm spoke truly when he added: "If there had been any movement against the employment of Anglo-Indians," "it had been mainly directed against the grant of preferential or exclusive concessions to their community." If the Anglo-Indians have any communal political troubles, they have surely none but themselves to thank for them. It is only their failure to recognize fully that they are now as much a part of the Indian nation as any other community, that has put them in an awkward position. Europeans treat them with contemptuous indulgence. Let them recognize this reality of the situation and work abreast with other progressive political bodies, and their communal fears will vanish. They will find Indians safer to trust than disdainful Europeans and they must thank Sir Malcolm for the tip.

What of Indian Systems?

The Bombay Government's plans for medical relief in villages and small towns are a welcome proposition. Bearing in mind the fact that in general the smaller a village or town the worse is the condition of medical aid available, the importance of organizing such relief becomes patent from the following figures quoted in the Director of Information's Bulletin that we published the other day:—

> "There are in the Presidency 26,731 villages and towns. Of these 16,788 have a population of less than 500; 8,764 have from 500 to 2,000 inhabitants; 1,102 from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants; and 46 from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; and the remainder having a population above 20,000."

The bulletin tells us that a scheme of training *pratomopcharakas* for villages with 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants has already been set working and another for qualified subsidized doctors for bigger villages and small towns may shortly be expected to be put into operation. This is all very good, but we fail to see any reason why the poor Vaidyas and Hakims should be banished even from village schemes. A mere sense of economy—both for themselves and for the villagers—if nothing else, should have led the Government to give a due place to the indigenous systems. Besides we must remember that the village folk have still their faith in the efficacy of Unani and Ayurveda systems while they not infrequently look askance at exotic cures,

CHRISTIANS & COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

(By M. N. K.)

One gets the impression as if the steel bonds of love and sympathy which held Indians of various religious and racial categories together are burst asunder and now every community, small or large, is determined to march on its own lines, quite regardless of interests of the country at large. Such a conduct is suicidal for the community itself in the long run but the present passion blinds them entirely to see this effect in near future. We have grown quite accustomed to hear discussions about special representations and numerical strength of posts between Hindus, Mohammadans and Untouchables. The last chapter to this tragedy is opened by the Christian community of India. The whole community has not identified itself as yet with the demands, but a strong minority is energetically fighting for them. We will not be surprised if circumstances and interested people may push the problem in forefront in the near future.

In the Punjab, the Council of Christians has passed the resolution that non-Christians under ordinary circumstances should not be introduced into Christian homes. The Christians in the south of India are persistently clamouring for special rights and privileges regarding communal representation and distribution of posts. Some European clergymen and also a zealous Bishop are supporting the following clauses:—

(i) Communal representation should be allowed to Christians on a larger scale than what is granted now.

(ii) Posts should be distributed according to numerical strength of a sect in every locality.

(iii) Separate schools and colleges should be opened for Christians.

(iv) The Christians should not associate with non-Christians.

These demands are of a very extreme nature, and attempt to exclude the Christian congregation from the entire society of India. There are two forces which have considerable power the minds of a section of the Christian community. We will try to deal with both of them separately.

The Economic Problem.

There are two factors, the economical and the religious. Let us take the economic problem first. It is exactly the same which we are facing in the Hindu and Mohammadan societies. That is the number of the unemployed is increasing daily with a dreadful speed. Schools and Colleges are pouring out educated young men and women, who in their vast majority go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. When the competition for earning even the simplest and most necessary means of livelihood is so acute, it is easy to guess that every community believes that it is the other community which enjoys the lion's share in the growing wealth and prosperity of the country and attempts by hook and crook to keep other competitors out of the way. In India unfortunately the existence of castes and subcastes, various religious and creeds gives a probable appearance of truth to such beliefs and poisons the minds of the rising generation of one sect against another. They believe that unless the help of the Government is secured, and efficient representation on legislative bodies is enforced by law, the doors of Heaven will remain closed.

Even if we take it granted for a moment that a very very large number of posts which the Government can give, are allotted to Christians, then do they really think that the economical problem connected with the unemployed is solved? Certainly not. At the most, 10 to 20 per cent of the young men will be required to occupy those vacancies; 80 to 90 per cent will again have to go without work. They will naturally have to seek employment in private Indian concerns.

But if the Christians decide to fight communal policy, they cannot then claim the support, sympathy and co-operation of non-Christian communities. The conservative classes will stiffen themselves against them, and refuse to take up Christian candidates. The work which the liberal minded non-Christians are doing to remove prejudices, etc., prevalent against the Christians amongst non-Christians will be seriously hampered in its progress. The position will be considerably worse and nobody will be surprised, if under these circumstances more Christians remain without work and employment than now.

Inevitable Disillusionment.

The Christians will have then to pass through a similar stage of bitterness and disappointment to which the Mohammadans are subject now. No Government can make up all the young men of the country, and if the opposition and enmity has risen between different communities, then no power of Government can force private people to give work and wages to the members of the other community. The Christians will do well to be aware of this illusion. It is its appearance alone which is attractive; otherwise the inside of special representations, etc., etc., is not only hollow, it is full of those elements which seriously endanger the existence of a nation.

The only advice which we can give to Christians as their true and honest friends is to request them to rely exclusively on the help and friendship of non-Christian communities which is willingly and voluntarily offered to them. By force, they will never bring the non-Christians round to do more for them. Time is the great power to work changes. Liberalism and education are slowly but steadily growing in the country; educated classes are to a very large extent free from narrow-mindedness which characterised them 10 years ago; and we may say with confidence that within next 10 years existing prejudices will be reduced to a negligible factor.

The Congress sittings of this year have been absolutely meaningless if they did not convey this one message throughout the

(Continued on page 9.)

LAW AND ORDER AGAIN!

NO TRUST IN POPULAR LEADERS.

LORD READING'S FAITH IN HIMSELF.

PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT IN DELHI.

PROMISE OF A CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Lord Reading's speech in opening the winter session of the Central Legislature did not disappoint members present in the Chamber. His Excellency in a vigorous tone repudiated the charges levelled against Government over the Bengal Ordinance, and announced that the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill as certified by Lord Lytton would be forwarded for His Majesty's sanction. This means Lord Reading will not give his emergency assent to the measure as we all expected. The Viceroy's justification of the promulgation of the Ordinance without reference to the Legislature was lame, and a prominent member of the Independent Party described this portion of address as the plea of an advocate. At the same time he remarked he was satisfied with the rest of Lord Reading's utterance.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and a large number of Swarajists attended the opening function although the question of attending this morning was informally considered at the National Party meeting. A Swarajists member complained that the Viceroy spoke everything while in effect he had gagged the Legislature from discussing the Bengal Ordinance.

ADDING TO THE CONFUSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Vicerogal pronouncements are intended to clarify the political situation and clear the issues, but Lord Reading's speeches have a tendency to add to the confusion. His Excellency's performance, this morning, in opening the winter session of "India's Parliament" did not disappoint his accustomed hearers. But, the speech, it must be admitted, was remarkable for the absence of threat or brandishing of a big stick. Interest naturally centred round two main questions of the day, namely, the future of the reforms and necessity for repeal of the Bengal Ordinance. On these two points His Excellency's utterance was unfortunate and displayed Lord Reading's faith in himself and lack of faith in popular leaders. Several motions have been given notice of by a large number of non-official members intended to force Government to share the results of the labours of the Reforms Enquiry Committee with the people, but His Excellency has not only dismissed them with a brief negative reply, but has not indicated the date when it is likely to be taken up. All that he had to say was that the nature of problems was weighty and they deserved careful attention and study. But, when is the report to be published? Not a word was said about this. The Legislative Assembly has here a just grievance against Lord Reading's Government and I have no doubt our legislators will take steps to force the hands of Government to publish the Report.

ABOVE SUSPICION!

As was expected, Lord Reading devoted a great part of his address to the justification of his action in promulgating the Bengal Ordinance. In this connection it must be mentioned that His Excellency was emphatic in language, firm in tone and flared up in spirits. "A King can do no wrong", but this maxim was applied not only to the Viceroy, but also to the Governor and the advisers of both these dignitaries. "Lord Lytton and his Government are unanimous. I and my Government are unanimous and Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State, was also of our view." That Ordinance was the only remedy for dealing with the "nefarious plans of widespread secret societies." Therefore, the Ordinance was promulgated and if this had not been done the lives and properties of citizens would have been helpless at the mercy of a ruthless criminal organisation. Regulation III was not effective to check the growth of anarchical conspirators and the Legislature was not consulted, because such consultations would have meant publicity of Governmental manoeuvres defeating the very object of the Ordinance. Not satisfied with this case of special pleading, His Excellency further indulged himself in rhetoric aimed at exploiting the political parties in the Assembly and proving that there was no need for questioning the wisdom of Government. As to why he disallowed the resolutions of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and other non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, and why he has so far been attempting to side-track Pandit Motilal's Bill to repeal the Bengal Ordinance His Excellency did not explain. "But no political party can continue to live with terror, for a friend, the parasite, will kill the host. I cannot believe that any member of any political party even if he is vehemently opposed to Government as now constituted in India would deny that it was the duty of Government to prevent coming to pass of such a condition of affairs." This was all the reason for His Excellency's trampling under foot the rights and liberties of several good citizens, but the strength of Lord Reading's action lies in our Indian members on the Executive Councils giving consent to it. If the Indian members of the Executive Councils at Calcutta and Delhi could be trusted to give their "considered opinions" and "great help" could not a small Committee of either the Bengal Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly be asked to help Government at least to avoid suspicion of taking the decision in secret? But Government, like Caesar's wife, is above suspicion and when Government has taken a step the Legislative Assembly should not question it and, on the other hand, help pass a Bill supporting the Ordinance. The Bill can be certified by Lord Lytton and sent to His Majesty for his assent and the Legislative Assembly has only to pass a measure corollary to it. For what farcical ends are the legislatures meant it is now apparent and Lord Reading has by his certifications and promulgations further reduced the farcical character of "India's Parliament." The effect of the speech of His Excellency was far from removing the misapprehensions which had gathered round the Bengal Ordinance only added to them. From what I notice the legislators are keenly alive to the situation and although there has not been any party meeting convened today every attempt will be made to mark their displeasure at the conduct of Government. The existence of anarchical conspiracy cannot be denied and the legislature is as anxious as any one else to kill anarchy. But, the difference lies in the remedy, and this difference will manifest itself in a few days.

A CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The rest of Lord Reading's speech cannot be taken objection to. It is noteworthy Government are introducing Trade Union and Trade Dispute legislation and also contemplate appointing a Currency Committee, as soon as circumstances permit. Government, it is said, will send representatives before the Southborough Committee on the East African question and an officer will also be appointed to examine the Lowlands Colonisation Scheme there. While further efforts will be made to obtain remedy as against the Natal Borough Ordinance.

PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT.

As briefly indicated, in this morning's message the feeling among the legislators about the Viceroy's speech is one of dissatisfaction over the Bengal Ordinance and Reforms. The visitors in the galleries also express the same view, although, in stronger terms. The presence of Maulana Mahomed Ali in the visitors' gallery just above the clock, facing Lord Reading, was commented upon by some, while down in the Chamber the Khaddar-clad Swarajists, especially Mr. Goswami and Lala Hansraj, besides Pandits Motilal Nehru and Shyamlal Nehru, were objects of attraction. The local Press unanimously voices the sense of profound disappointment at Lord Reading's most unilluminating speech.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

CERTIFICATION APPROVED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Lord Reading opened in State the winter session of the Central Legislature this morning, in fine weather. His Excellency accompanied by Lady Reading and personal staff arrived at the Assembly Chamber shortly after eleven from the Viceregal Lodge *via*. Khyber pass and Alipore Road. The Viceroy entered the Assembly Chamber and was taken in procession composed of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, the new President of the Council of State. Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the Legislative Assembly and the Viceroy's personal staff. The Viceroy with a bow to the right and a bow to the left took his seat on the dais covered with cloth of gold. The attendance of members was large and included all prominent Swarajists, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, the member for Industries and Labour and Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Revenue and Education Member, were warmly received by the non-official members of both the chambers. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Countess Reading and Sir Robert Horne were in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery. The strangers galleries were crowded with hundreds of visitors, who included Maulana Mahomed Ali and a few Afghan officers now in Delhi.

In the course of his speech, the Viceroy welcomed the presence of distinguished officers from Afghanistan at the Delhi manoeuvres as a token of the friendly relations existing between India and the Amir, while the general pacification of Waziristan continued. Crop prospects were excellent, and there was a marked improvement in economic conditions, trade prospects and internal trade. He recorded his high appreciation of labours of Lord Hardinge the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir Mahamad Rafique who represented India at the League of Nations and of the recent Kenya Committee. Government were now

(Continued on page 8.)

SITUATION IN MOROCCO

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

ABDEL KRIM READY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A Havas Agency message from Paris states that Abdol Krim, the leader of the Riffs, interviewed by a special correspondent of "Le Journal" expressed an earnest desire to reach an agreement with France whom, he declared, he considered as the Queen of Islam because she helped and did not oppress the Muslims. Abdol Krim said he would like the Frenchmen to co-operate with him in the economical administration of Riff. He hoped that France would be able to find a basis of agreement between himself and the Sultan of Morocco.—Reuter.

RIFFS' CONCENTRATION.

FIRING INTO TETUAN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Madrid.—A message from Tangier describes the concentration of the Riffian forces in the Anjera region and reports that they attacked Spanish forces and even fired into Tetuan.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

A CORRECTION.

With regard to Reuter's telegram, dated London, January 17th, published in our issue of the 19th instant, Reuter's Bombay office issues the following correction, on the above subject:—

"The recent London message on the subject should read: "Unofficial computations place the British Empire's share out of Reparations under the Dawes Scheme for the year ending 1st September 1925 at £9,580,000 and allowing interest to the Dominions and India, Britain's share will be £8,626,000."

[Note.—The previous message wrongly stated Britain's share as £28,626,000 instead of £8,626,000.—Ed. B. C.]

STATEMENT OF MR. HUGHES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes has made a statement that the agreement at the Paris Conference did not impose any obligations, legally or morally, on the United States which remained as free as ever from commitment in European matters. Officials in Whitehouse declare that Mr. Hughes' statement is fully approved by President Coolidge.—Reuter.

THE LONDON PLOT.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO ACCUSED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Apparently the information on which the police have acted was contained in the letters between members of the organisation referring to movements of warship. The two men arrested at Portsmouth are believed to be connected with the navy. Both were sent to London where at Bow Street Police Court they were remanded for week. Joremiah Josephs O'Loary, dockyard shipwright at Portsmouth, was charged with communicating information about the Haslar Dockyard to Cyril M'e Cough, a Civil Servant in London, who was charged with receiving it.—Reuter.

THE WOMAN RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The woman detained in connection with the alleged naval plot has been released. Three other men have been detained though hitherto no charge has been preferred against them.—Reuter.

SEAMEN REFUSE TO SERVE ON OVERSEA SHIPS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Melbourne.—Seamen have refused to serve on oversea ships except under Australian rates and conditions. This appears to be the first step to involve overseas vessels in the shipping trouble.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Bombay Mails of 3rd instant were delivered in London on 19th.

The memorial service to the late Sir Thomas Bennett was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and was attended by Sir George Lloyd, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, representing Sir Dorab Tata, and Dr. Kapadia. The funeral will take place at Speldhurst Parish Church.—Reuter's Special.

NEW GERMAN GOVT

DR LUTHER OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

NON-EVACUATION OF COLOGNE DEPLORED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—The Reichstag was crowded when Dr. Luther, the Chancellor, outlined the new Government's policy and promised a peaceful foreign policy based on the main points of the London Agreement which would be loyally carried out. He deplored the non-evacuation of Cologne in which connection he insisted that the Allies must supply documentary evidence of Germany's alleged infractions of the Treaty in order that Germany might be enabled to reply. With regard to Germany's attitude towards the League the Chancellor drew the attention to the late Government's memorandum to the Council and declared that his Government would continue the efforts to relieve the country of the reproaches of war-guilt. He emphasised his intention to increase exports and to oppose any effort to restrict Germany's commercial freedom. He concluded by sketching the domestic policy notably regarding unemployment, housing and taxation reform. The speech was received well except for a few Communist interruptions.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CHINA.

BRITISH STEAMERS SHELLED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Shanghai.—Considerable relief is felt here owing to 12,000 troops of Chang-Yuon-Ling, which had been interned in the Foreign Settlement, embarking to Tsing-tao; but the relief is likely to be only temporary as a speedy defeat of the army of Chi-hsichyuan by Lu-yung-hsiangs appears certain, and the appearance of his routed troops on the borders of the Settlement would make the situation worse. The presence of a brigade of Russians with Lu-yung-hsiang's forces is also likely to complicate matters. Telegraph wires have been cut.

BRITISH STEAMER SHELLED.

The British Steamer, "Wenchow", was heavily shelled on 16th instant by the Chines above Chin-King. One shell passed over the bridge, but the ship was not hit. It was forced, however, to return to Nanking, from where His Majesty's "Scarab" escorted "Wenchow" and two other British steamers, to Shanghai.

The British steamer "Tungchow" was also shelled while passing the Woosung forts, to-day, but was not hit.—Reuter.

DEFENDING SHANGHAI.

FORCIBLE DEFLECTION, IF NECESSARY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Shanghai.—The Conference of the naval authorities and the representatives of the Municipal Council considered measures to defend the international settlement against the incursion of thousands of defeated troops. It is understood it was resolved that if the defeated army fell back on Shanghai, every effort should be made to deflect them forcibly, if necessary.—Reuter.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

SUN YAT SEN'S PLEA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Peking.—Replying to Tuanchijui's invitation to attend the forthcoming Conference to consider measures for the rehabilitation of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen declares the previous Conferences were barren of results because they were attended only by militarists. He suggests that peoples' representatives should be included in the Conference.—Reuter.

IN HONOUR OF MONARCHY.

FESTIVITIES IN MADRID

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Madrid.—Festivities on a colossal scale which will be attended by provincial and municipal delegations have been arranged to be held in Madrid on 23rd January, in honour of Monarchy. Sgr. Primo di Rivera had a great reception on landing at Algiciras. In a speech at the Town Hall he announced that he would return to Morocco in a week with the new High Commissioner as he himself was resuming direction of the Spanish Government now that the situation in Morocco was easier. Sgr. Primo di Rivera denounced Sgr. Ibanez's attacks on King Alfonso and rejoiced at the outbreak of popular indignation in Spain that had been evoked by the foreign campaign against the King.

Cheering crowds and illuminated streets greeted Primo di Rivera on his arrival at his birthplace, Jerez, where he received a tremendous ovation.—Reuter's Special.

TROTSKY AND COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Moscow.—The Central Committee of the Communist party has adopted a resolution concerning Trotsky by fifty votes against two.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TWENTIETH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

UNTOUCHABLES SPEAK!

CLOTH MARKET SPEECHES CONDEMNED

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on the 17th instant at Byculla under the presidency of Mr. S.K. Bole and the following resolutions were passed:—1. That this meeting offers its sincere thanks to Mr. M. K. Gandhi for his laudable efforts for the removal of untouchability which is a great stigma on the good name of India, and vehemently protests against the speeches made at the meeting held at the Cloth Market under the presidency of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

Several other resolutions regarding the grievances of the Untouchable Classes were also passed. The President, and Mr. L.B. Nayak and Mr. Waghmare made speeches condemning in strong terms the attitude taken up by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and his orthodox friends and threatened to carry on, if necessary, Mr. Gandhi's propaganda of Satyagraha for the removal of untouchability.

2ND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

VISCOUNT CECIL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Geneva.—The Second Opium Conference opened with a long speech by Viscount Cecil in which he expressed strong views of the British Government in favour of practical conclusions. He declared that Britain desired to end opium-smoking, and emphasised that derivatives of opium constituted a very serious aspect of the problem. The Conference would end in failure if it failed to deal with it. He stated that opium-eating in India was purely a domestic question, and was not a matter for international interference. The control of opium in India would be effective if Indian opium was not used for the manufacture of harmful drugs. He paid a tribute to the past efforts of China to restrict the cultivation of the poppy and also to British Colonial administrations. Viscount Cecil offered that the British Government would undertake to abolish opium-smoking in British Far-Eastern territories in which smoking was temporarily authorised, within a period not exceeding fifteen years from the date on which effective measures by China to suppress opium cultivation reached that stage at which there was no danger of smuggling from China into those territories. He proposed that this stage should be decided by the League Commission whose decision shou'd be final. The speech was warmly applauded. M. Daladier of France endorsed Viscount Cecil's remarks. The upshot of the debate was not favourable to the American suggestions.—Reuter.

KEY TO OPIUM SITUATION.

"TIMES" BLAMES CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

After alluding to the difficulty presented by the Opium problem on account of the value of the drug to the revenues of the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and India "The Times" in a leader asserts that the key to the opium situation is China. The paper adds that in recent years there has been a grievous recrudescence of production and export of opium from China, because Tuchuns deliberately encouraged the cultivation of poppy and thereby obtained the simplest means of paying their turbulent soldiery.—Reuter.

COLLISION IN FOG.

GERMAN STEAMER DAMAGED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A message from Hamburg states that the German steamer "Wildenfels" bound for Bombay from Hamburg with general goods returned to Hamburg with her bows damaged as the result of a collision in fog with the German steamer "Deutschland" and the Dutch steamer "Montblanc."—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENTS TO FLYING OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Air Ministry announces that as a result of accidents to two Bristol Fighters at Ismailia and Ramleh respectively, on 17th January, Flying-Officers James Alexander Mclaren and Ronald Reid Bruce lost their lives. Alex Sutton was seriously injured. The two last-named were occupants of the machine which met with the accident at Ramleh.—Reuter.

DR. MUTHU IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED SANATORIUM AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

Dr. Muthu, the tuberculosis expert left, to-night, for Bombay on an urgent call. Asked by a press representative about his future plans, he said that he had come from England to stop here for sometime and to do some permanent sanatorium work. He had already renewed negotiations for land with the Government for a sanatorium in the suburbs of Madras, a few miles from the City. He expected to get the land in a few days when he would be able to commence work.

WAZIR BEGUM IN BOMBAY

FOUR MORE ARRESTS

EXTRAORDINARY SECRECY.

The Bombay C. I. D. have arrested four more persons in connection with the Malabar Hill Tragedy all of whom were placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning. The police are bent upon keeping all their movements secret for the present, and they take every precaution to keep the sleuth hounds of the Press at an arm's length. On Tuesday morning, a Police Inspector of the C. I. D. quietly hustled one woman and three men in Mr. Rangnekar's Chamber and applied for a remand in police custody, which was granted. The nature of application for remand and the names of the accused persons as well as the charges against them are not divulged to the public till the police investigations take a matured shape.

WAZIR BEGUM STARTS FOR BOMBAY

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

Mr. Watkins, Sergeant, with three police constables and Abdul Quadir, step-brother of Mumtaz Begum, who arrived here from Bombay this morning have returned to Bombay taking with them Wazir Begum the mother of Mumtaz and her grandmother. Police have taken possession of all documents from them.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your issue of to-day I find that it has been reported that Mumtaz Begam and her mother stayed at my bungalow at Napean Sea Road in the year 1919. In this connection I beg to inform you that I had never rented my bungalow nor that my bungalow was ever occupied by any outsider. I had never known Mumtaz Begum or her mother nor had I any connection with them or either of them. I shall therefore feel obliged if you will please publish in your next issue the above facts and thus remove the misunderstanding in the public.—Yours, etc.,

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY.

Jan. 20.

THE MORAL.

PRICE OF PRINCES' PARASITIC LIFE.

"Swarajya" writes:—

There are two points of view from which to approach the horrible Bombay tragedy, which has moved prosaic pressmen to poetic outbursts. The sordid aspect of it ought not to be lost sight of in an exclusive attention to the police side thereof. Whoever might be the ultimate culprit responsible for this tragic crime, the story so far unravelled in the press sheds a lurid light on the unsavoury side of court life in Indian Native States. The notorious revelations in England in another connection had only confirmed the worst of the gossip about life in most Indian Courts. But in our recent history, there has not been a case where a British Indian citizen has been pursued with such remorseless vigilance in the prosecution of an immoral vendetta. Mr. Bawla has paid the price of interfering with the licentious course of some ? rake, whoever he may be. That he had command of unlimited funds and had the courage and hardihood to think it wise to defy laws of the land is the single indisputable fact that emerges from the revelations in the Bombay Press. And quite reasonably all sections of the Press in the western city have insisted on condign punishment of the culprit who from behind and at present unpenetrated mask has taken the life of a citizen in running after a mistress who jilted him. Some time ago it was observed by a Bombay contemporary that prostitution in Bombay could not be effectively tackled because certain Indian States had almost a vested right in it. The Bombay Police ought to have known all this. We are afraid that this kind of scandal is inseparable from the parasitic life which our Princes are forced to lead. Where no such parasitism prevails as in Baroda and a number of other States wherein Royalty takes a real, live interest in the State's affairs, we have almost no scandals of this kind. This is one aspect of this matter on which we shall not say another word. It cannot be gratifying to the Indian Press that the descendants of our ancient royal houses should lay themselves open to all sorts of low charges.

WAHABI FORCE OUTSIDE JEDDAH.

ATTACK IMMINENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Jeddah.—Aerial reconnaisance has shown a considerable Wahabi force outside the town. An attack is expected shortly. Jeddah is defended by wire entanglements on land side. Gold, of which there was a good deal in the city has been removed. His Majesty's "Clomatis" is believed to be in the vicinity.—Reuter.

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DELHI MANOEUVRES

A MOMENTOUS SESSION

ALL PARTY LEADERS' CONFRENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

We in Delhi are in the midst of manoeuvres both military and political. To-morrow, Lord Reading opens the session of the Indian Legislature in State, and what His Excellency has in store for India I shall not speculate, but with the Viceroy's inaugural address the politics of Delhi will be entering into a distinct channel. Most of the members of the Legislature have already arrived but Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party and Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, are reaching here early to-morrow morning; while Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel are not expected till the 26th January. What will the Legislative Assembly do in face of Lord Lytton's certification of the Black-Bill and the assured prospect of Lord Reading's giving his emergency assent thereto. This was the question which is facing us, as it is facing you there.

It was with a view to discuss this point among other things that a meeting of the Nationalist Party was summoned by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Secretary at the Western Hostel, this evening, but there were no more than 20 members present, including Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Goswami and Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, but the absence of the leaders of the Independent and Swaraj Parties was keenly felt, and there was, therefore, no real discussion at the meeting but the occasion, however, provided those present with an opportunity of knowing each other's attitude in respect of the Bengal Ordinance. Several of them were heard expressing deep resentment at the report of the disallowance by the Viceroy of the resolutions given notice of by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and others.

The news of Lord Lytton's certification of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, however, did not create any surprise, as this had been taken for granted. After a private exchange of views the Nationalist Party members dispersed in order to await the arrival of leaders.

ALL-PARTY LEADERS MEET ON FRIDAY.

The speech which His Excellency will deliver, to-morrow, will greatly determine the course of their action throughout the session, and this course will be decided not only at the Swaraj and National Party meetings, but also by the All-Party Leaders' Conference which comes off on Friday, the 23rd instant. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Chintamani and Lala Lajpat Rai are expected to attend this Conference, and I have no doubt it will come to a unanimous conclusion in the light of the situation that will be revealed by the speech of Lord Reading. There is no difference of opinion on the question of the Bengal Ordinance, and the session that opens to-morrow is likely to prove a momentous one. On the Government side there are, *inter alia*, important Bills concerning Trade Unions and Steel Protection. The Non-Officials are bent on doing their best to get the release of political prisoners and the repeal of all obnoxious laws. The Council of State, it is feared, will again go unnoticed except when it chooses to do something good for the country, which it invariably does not. With the resignation of Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, even the saving grace of that Upper Chamber has been lost.

Before concluding this despatch, I must mention that, to-day, at the artillery demonstration in New Delhi, there were amongst thousands of spectators, a large number of members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, the former including a few Swarajists, but Government could not provide for these members of Indian Parliament better conveyance than motor-buses. The sight of so many Legislators huddled in buses reminded me of schoo'-children being taken on some holiday trip, but the members appeared to enjoy the jaunt although the spectacle was amusing.

Official and Personal.

Her Majesty Queen mother of Nepal, accompanied by General Kaiser Shansheed and Lt.-Col. Chandra Jung of the Nepalese army, and the party left Madras on the night of the 19th inst. by a special train on a pilgrimage to Rameswaram where they will arrive on the morning of the 21st and visit Dhanuskhodi and Rameswaram. They will leave on the 26th for Conjeeveram en route to Arkonam reaching there on 28th instant. From Arkonam they will proceed to Nepal.—A.P

H. H. Nazlibegum of Janjira gave party in honour of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, on Monday at Aiwane Rafat. Among those present were:—H. H. the Maharani of Baroda, H. H. the Begum of Bela, The Princess of Bhopal, H. H. the Lady Agha Khan, Lady Petit, Lady Dorab Tata, Lady Ratan Tata, Lady Strangman, Lady Hayward, Lady Hepper and Dilshad Begum.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna and Mr. S. R. Bomanji have been elected President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the current year.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Delhi last night to attend the Committee of the All-Parties Conference.

Mr. R. D. Tata, a Director of Messrs. Tata and Sons, is in Delhi on a short visit.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir left Calcutta for Puri on Monday night by special train.

LAW AND ORDER AGAIN.

(Continued from page 7.)

considering the deputing of a special officer to Kenya to examine the proposed colonisation areas. The South African position was delicate, but he hoped a solution would be found and counselled patience. The Viceroy touched on the measures taken to relieve the currency stringency and said that Government had been in communication with Lord Birkenhead, and had decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of the rupee exchange possibly within twelve months. They had also decided to appoint a small committee to advise about the enquiry into the economic conditions.

VICEREGAL SUPPORT TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Referring to the Bengal criminal legislation he said that the Governor's action had his full support and he had decided to reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. He spoke most seriously of the necessity for preventing the paralysis of Government and law and order and stated that Government were dealing with widespread secret societies with many ramifications. The measures taken had been done so with the unanimous consent of the members of Indian Government, Lord Olivier and His Majesty's Government as the only possible remedy. To consult the Legislature beforehand would have meant fatal publicity. He stated emphatically that no political progress could have lot or part with terrorism. Moreover, the Indian and European members of the Bengal Government had unanimously begged him to issue the Ordinance. He said the weighty nature of the Reforms Committee's report demanded most careful study, and thanked the committee for their valuable services. In conclusion he rejoiced at the agreement reached by the Hindus and the Muslims of Kohat, and trusted that the high tension between communities in the different parts of India would be relieved. Government were most anxious to promote harmony and goodwill.

CERTIFICATION APPROVED.

Touching the Bengal situation the Viceroy said that he would take a wholly exceptional course in announcing that both the European and Indian members of the Bengal Government and of the Government of India unanimously approved of the necessity for the Ordinance. He wholly approved of the certification by Lord Lytton and had reserved the Bengal Ordinance Act for the assent of His Majesty in Council. When that assent came his Government would introduce a measure to define the High Court's powers in relation to the tribunals.

The Viceroy appreciated the services of Sir Alexander Muddiman and members of the Reforms Inquiry Committee in expeditiously dealing with their work.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech to the members of the Indian Legislature:—

It is my privilege again to extend a welcome to you who are about to enter upon the labours of the Delhi session. Many questions of importance will come before you and it is my earnest prayer that the results of your deliberations may further the best interests of India and the Empire. I am glad to note that the conditions in India and on her frontiers are at the moment favourable. Our relations with our neighbours in foreign countries on our borders are most friendly and I take this opportunity of welcoming the distinguished officers from the kingdom of Afghanistan who are present here to witness the military manoeuvres now being held in the vicinity of Delhi. Their visit is greatly appreciated in India and is a token of the friendly and neighbourly relations which exist between His Majesty's Government and the Government of His Majesty the Amir and happily I am able to say that our Waziristan policy appears to be justified by the greater security of our districts and the gradual pacification of the country though not without the regrettable loss of some valuable lives. Although in South Waziristan various difficult questions still remain unsolved yet progress is evident in north Waziristan. We have reached pre-war stability and with this improvement in the general situation it is well to observe that there has been a progressive reduction in the cost of our forces employed in Waziristan. It is a satisfaction also to record a marked improvement in India in economic conditions and trade prospects.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

In the first six months of the present financial year, Indian imports and exports in seaborne trade reached a total of 292 crores an advance of 18 crores on the corresponding period of last year and of 39 crores on the figures for the same period in 1922. There are likewise clear signs of returning prosperity in internal trade and the marked increase in gross railway receipts places beyond doubt the general revival and growth of internal trade activity. Despite damage in some localities owing to floods in the last monsoon agricultural prospects are generally good. The cotton crop is above the average and the outlook of wheat and other spring crops is at present eminently satisfactory.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

You have already been made aware of important changes in my Government. I shall, in future, have the assistance of Sir Bhupendranath Mitra and Sir Muhammad Habibullah as members of my Executive Council and I am confident that I shall derive the advantage I anticipate from their advice and co-operation But, changes are not confined to my Government. They have occurred also in the legislature and especially in the Council of State for Sir Montagu Butler who was the President of that Honourable Chamber has left it to assume the post of Governor of the Central Provinces. Sir Henry Monerieff Smith whom I have appointed to succeed him is well-known to the members of both the chambers. He has a long connection with the Indian Legislature and has won their esteem and respect and I am sure that he will continue to enjoy the confidence of the members of the Council of State in the higher place among them to which he has now been translated. There have also been a few changes among the members of the legislature to which I need not refer in detail, but I am convinced that the members of both the Houses will join me in deploring that ill-health has necessitated the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who has been a member of the Council of State since its inception. I trust his absence from the legislature will only be temporary and brief, and that he will soon be restored to health and enabled once more to all the distinction of his intellectual gifts to the legislature and to devote his great capacities to public affairs. I desire to embrace this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the labours of Lord Hardinge, the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir Muhammad Rafique who represented India as delegates at the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September and October last. The meetings were of unusual importance and interest and from them have emerged the proposals for the protocol which are now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the other nations concerned.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

When considering affairs outside India attention naturally and inevitably turns to Indians overseas. When I addressed the Legislature in January last, the position of Indians in Kenya was critical and I foreshadowed the appointment of a committee to make representations on behalf of the Government of India regarding the Immigration Ordinance in Kenya in particular and other questions relating to Indians in the Colonies. The personnel of the committee was announced in March last and the committee began their labours in London in April. They had a number of interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials of the Colonial Office and made representations regarding many important matters affecting Indians in Kenya, Fiji and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika. I cannot too highly praise the thoroughness and ability with which they performed their delicate task and I am grateful for the very patient hearing which the representatives of His Majesty's Government, Mr. Thomas, and the officers of his department accorded to them. As regards Kenya, the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Thomas were announced in the House of Commons on August 7th last. On the question of franchise and the highlands there was no change in the position, but as regards immigration His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies after hearing our representative was not satisfied with the data submitted from Kenya and was unable to agree with the Kenya authorities that a case had been made out to justify the Ordinance. He, therefore, gave an assurance that the immigration legislation would not be placed on the Statute book. The further restrictions then on the point of being imposed upon the immigration of Indians were accordingly removed. As regards Indian colonisation, Mr. Thomas announced that it was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural emigrants from India, but that before the scheme took final shape an officer with experience of the needs of Indian settlers and agriculture knowledge would be sent report on the areas to be offered for colonisation. Reports in regard to the areas have now been received by my Government and we are considering the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas from the aspect of their suitability for Indian settlement. They are substantial gains and our gratitude is due to the committee for the clarity and earnestness of their representation of the Indian point of view to His Majesty's Government. Moreover, these gains are not the only advantages which accrued from their visit. A better atmosphere has been created and that wider understanding of different points of view has grown up which is the outcome of personal discussion and free and frank interchange of views. In June last, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Having regard to the importance of this enquiry to Indian interests, my Government made representations to secure a hearing of the Indian point before the committee came to concensions. I am glad to inform the Legislature that our representations have been accepted and the Southborough Committee will hear the opinions of Indian representatives nominated by my Government upon all matters coming within their purview.

SOUTH AFRICA.

If the pendulum has swung in the direction desired by India on these questions, the position in South Africa, on the other hand, has been less favourable. Towards the end of December, news was received that the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa had given his assent to the Natal Borough Ordinance. This measure, while safeguarding the rights of Indians upon the electoral roll of Boroughs, will prevent further enrolment of Indians as burgesses. The serious implications of the measure on the future of Indians who have special vocational and trading connections with the towns in South Africa will readily be realised. From the outset the Government of India had recognised the effect this measure might have upon the position of resident Indians in Natal both as regards their civic and economic status and my Government made strong representations to the Union Government as soon as a copy of the Ordinance was received in August last. At that time there was reason to hope that since a similar, but more drastic measure had been disallowed previously by the Governor-General, this Ordinance would also share the same fate. To our regret, however, the Government of the Union advised the Governor-General to give assent to the bill and accordingly the measure has now become law. The situation created is engaging the most earnest attention of myself and my Government. We have lost no time in making representations to His Majesty's Government and in placing before them in an emphatic manner the difficulties in which resident Indians are likely to be placed by the operation of this law. Every endeavour will be made to discover a remedy but, in view of the powers of the Dominion Governments in internal and domestic affairs, the position is one of delicacy and a solution will not be easy to find. Patience will again be necessary I may remind you that when the position in Kenya seemed most unfavourable temperate arguments and full and frank discussion resulted in a better understanding of the Indian point of view and in a measure of relief to the disabilities felt by Indians. I hope that as in the case of Kenya so also in this case some remedy may be devised. I have promised to receive a deputation of this question and will discuss with them at a later date, in the light of further information which I hope to receive, the prospects of finding a solution to the present difficulties.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

For the present, I say nothing more on the subject of measures which will engage the attention of the Legislature. An important section concerns commerce, industry, and finance. I will not dwell at length upon the Trades Union and trades dispute legislation, because I have recently explained the genesis and scope of these measures to the Associated Chambers in Calcutta. Both these measures mark a new step in the progress of labour legislation in India. I believe opinion has been expressed in some quarters that we are moving too fast along the line of Labour legislation, but both these bills only deal with essentials and are of a simple nature and great weight must be given to the view that at a moment when Labour has commenced organisation and is assuming prominence recognition should be given by statute to the fact and development on the right lines should be secured. I attach importance to the right preliminaries though the future of Trades Unions in India will. I realise, largely depend not on enactments, but on the spirit shown by the employers and workers and on the attitude of the public. Let me also remind you that the views expressed by my Government in those bills are tentative only and when comments have been received they will be carefully considered and changes made as may appear desirable in the light of the criticisms expressed.

BOUNTY ON STEEL.

It is gratifying to observe the very keen interest taken by the legislature in the working of the Tariff Board during the past year. My Government have placed before you proposals based on two of the reports of the Board. The most important of these resulted in the passing of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act which imposed heavy protective duties on a wide range of steel products covering most of those in ordinary consumption. The rates embodied in that Act were the result of careful investigation by the Tariff Board, but since they were brought into force the steel industry has represented that further protection is required largely owing to a rapid and marked fall in the prices of Continental steel. This question was referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry and during this session a resolution based on their report will be brought forward for consideration by the legislature. The fall in prices of Continental steel has been so heavy that an attempt to deal with the position by means of increased import duties would have resulted in practically doubling the existing duties with the consequence that from 50 to 70 per cent. of the landed cost of imported steel would have been represented by the duties charged. Obviously my Government could not agree to duties on such a high scale on articles which are largely used in agriculture and many other important industries. They have, however, accepted the general conclusion of the Tariff Board and the legislature will be asked in this session to agree to the grant of bounty on steel produced in India between October 1st 1924 and September 30th 1925. The total amount of bounty proposed is fifty lakhs which is the sum that, it is calculated, the industry would receive under the Tariff Board's proposals were the rates recommended by the Board to become fully effective. This is a very favourable interpretation of the recommendations of the Board especially as it allows the industry to obtain the advantage of the protection accorded without waiting for sales. If the grant of this bounty is made it should prove of material assistance to the steel industry of India in its difficulties. You will have noticed that the policy advocated by the Fiscal Commission has been steadily pursued. The Tariff Board is now engaged in investigating the applications for protection to certain other industries notably cement and paper. The principle has been maintained that it is right and proper that any industry which appeals to the State for assistance must prove its case in public before an impartial Board. it is only by this means that an opinion can be reached on the merits of the case and the implications and effects of a demand for protection envisaged.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

It is evident from private bills, resolutions and questions that members are taking a lively interest in the difficult questions of currency and exchange and it may be of interest to the legislature to hear from me an indication of the policy of my Government upon these problems. While internal prices in India have on the whole remained steady, there has been a considerable rise in the sterling value of the rupee during the past year and an even more marked rise in its gold value owing to the simultaneous improvement in the gold value of sterling thus far. During the present busy season there has not been a repetition of the exceptional stringency in the money market which characterised this period a year ago and I am hopeful that the assistance which my Government have been able and will be able to give in the matter of providing additional currency combined with the improved condition on which emergency currency can now be issued to the Imperial Bank will enable all legitimate demands to be met without undue strain during the remainder of the season. My Government proposes in the first place to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act so as to increase the permissible investment of securities in the paper currency reserve from the present limit of 85 crores. The object of this proposal is to give the Government of India increased powers to ensure the supply of currency upon an adequate scale to meet the requirements of trade and in particular to prevent undue monetary stringency in the busy season. We have made announcements from time to time to Chambers of Commerce and in the Assembly that if my Government found that the existing powers were likely to prove insufficient, it would not hesitate to ask for increased discretion. We began the present busy season with a margin of 13 1/2 crores of permissible investment and we have up to date increased currency by six crores. British Securities to the amount of six million pounds having been placed in the reserve in England. There is still, therefore a margin of 7 1/2 crores but it is considered desirable to ask the legislature for increased powers to meet possible contingencies. The members of the legislature may rest assured that these provisions for increased discretion to meet the demand for currency are a healthy development and offer no indications of a morbid tendency. The need is an outcome of the improvement of trade which is now definitely recovering from post-war depressions and it is natural that increased trade should require increased currency facilities. It should also be noted that this increase of currency represents an addition made by Government quite independent of the amount which the Imperial Bank is entitled to ask as a loan from the paper currency reserve against the security of internal trade bills. The Imperial Bank is entitled to ask for sums up to 12 crores. The conditions upon which the Bank can ask for this emergency currency have recently been modified by requiring that the first four crores may be taken when the bank rate is at six per cent and any part of the remainder may be taken when the bank rate reaches seven per cent.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

There has been a considerable feeling in some quarters that the time has come for the appointment of a Currency Committee to investigate the difficult question of exchange and to make recommendations. The suggestion has been carefully examined by me in consultation with my Finance Member and has been for some time past the subject of discussion between my Government and the Secretary of State. The chief difficulty to be considered is the fluidity of economic and exchange factors in the world. The question is not affected only by features in India and England or even in the Empire. World conditions have also to be considered and powerfully affect the issues and there is the danger that if a Committee sits at a time when factors are still unstable its recommendations will be based on shifting data and whatever may be the capacity and skill of the Committee its conclusion will inevitably be of the nature of guess work rather than of expert findings based upon the examination of stable conditions and well established tendencies. The result of discussion with the Secretary of State is that I am now authorised to make the following announcement which explains the conclusions of His Majesty's Government and my Government upon the proposal. The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of the rupee exchange and the intention of Government is to appoint an authoritative Committee to consider the question as soon as the world economic factors appear sufficiently stable to justify the formulation of a new policy. In their judgment there is much to be gained by postponing an enquiry till those factors on which any decision must rest are less fluid and obscure. But, they anticipate that if the movement towards more stable conditions which has lately manifested itself continues, the appointment of such a Committee should be possible not later than 12 months hence. In view of the opinion expressed in the Assembly regarding the need of an economic enquiry my Government has decided, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to appoint a small Committee to report on the material that exists for holding an enquiry into the economic conditions of the people of India, the feasibility of instituting an enquiry of this character and the manner in which it could be carried out. Meanwhile, the Taxation Committee have begun their labours.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

It may also become necessary for my Government to introduce to the Legislature a measure to define the powers of the High Court in relation to tribunals and proceedings under the special Bengal Criminal Legislation. You are aware that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has exercised the powers conferred upon him under the Government of India Act and has certified and signed the Bill. I take this opportunity of stating that His Excellency's action in this respect has my full approval and that I shall support both him and his Government to the extent of my powers in meeting what I regard as a serious emergency. Inasmuch as I have decided to reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, I do not now propose to discuss its detailed provisions or the Bill which my Government may eventually seek to introduce should His Majesty in Council signify assent to the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. Nevertheless, as this legislation had its origin in the Ordinance which I as Governor-General in the exercise of the special responsibilities laid upon me promulgated, let me refer to certain aspects affecting the Code of the Ordinance. Yet full explanations have already been given to the public. In spite, however, of the full ventilation which the question has received some important aspects of it appear to be still clouded by the mists of misapprehension in the minds of some sections of the public and the necessity both of my action and of the course adopted by the Government of Bengal has repeatedly been challenged. I shall not travel again over the ground covered in my Calcutta speech. As the result of the public discussions it is now ad-

(Continued on page 10)

"WORLD'S REAL JEWEL"

RUSSIAN PAINTER AND HIMALAYAS

NICHOLAS ROERICH ON HINDU ART.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

Professor Nicholas Roerich, the celebrated Russian painter, who is now in India on his second visit to this country and who left Madras for Darjeeling interviewed by a press representative said one of his great wishes was that Hindu art might be kept with all its beauties of style, because it represented the art and life traditions of a great and ancient people. The Professor added that he was proceeding again to the Himalayas to study their outlines and to paint the whole range as they had never been painted before. All the best traditions and art inspirations must go forth from the Himalayas, because they were, in his opinion, a real jewel of the world.

THE CERTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The Calcutta, Press devote the editorial columns to leading articles on the certification of the Ordinance Bill.

The "Statesman" remarks that the Ordinance is an unwelcome necessity which no Government with pretension to seriousness would have launched, unless it was determined to carry it through. It adds that the opposition showed its lack of parliamentary sense in refusing to allow the Bill to be introduced and debated.

"Forward" in a leader entitled "The Inevitable" says: "News of the certification will surprise nobody. It was a clean transaction and each party will accept the position with a clean conscience."

The paper declares it is time that people understood the position. "It is time also that Government shoud declare it. Certification may be law, but certification is not Government."

In a short editorial note the "Bengalee" says the Governor has certified the Bill without any reason whatever.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" is not surprised that the Bill has been certified and that Indian opinion has been trampled under-toot, the disposition having been to treat Indian opinion with open scorn since the decline of the Non-Co-operation movement. The paper concludes that the action which the Swaraj Party will take consequent on this deliberate insult to the Council and the nation will show whether the Party has any other string to its bow.

The "Englishman" says: "Either revolutionaries must be suppressed or the British must go. There is no middle way. Not even the tact of Mr. Das as exemplified in the Hindu-Muslim pacts and the Russa Road Treaty with Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru would be capable of finding a compromise between the forces of law and order and the terrorists, between the British Raj and anarchist raj. The task of crushing the anarchist menace—the revoutionary conspiracy movement of patriotic criminalism, call it what you will—remains and must remain with the responsible Government of the province. No agitation, no threats, no acts of violence must be allowed to deter it from its plain duty."

The "Servant" observes that newspapers which like Aesop's cow boy were crying "the wolf, the wolf" at last find themselves in the presence of grim reality. The much-vaunted majority in the Council could not avert the catastrophe.

A FRESH BLUNDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The "Pioneer" writes that the action of the Governor of Bengal in certifying the Bengal Ordinance Bill will be welcomed by the law abiding section of the community however unpalatable it may be to certain politicians who obstinately refuse in the face of the clearest evidence to recognise the gravity of the situation with which the Bengal Government are confronted.

The "Leader" says as expected Lord Lytton has committed a fresh blunder. Government's disregard of Indian opinion has been unmistakable, persistent and increasing.

SNOW IN N. W. FRONTIER.

(Associated Press).

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

The fresh western disturbance has caused local rain and snow in Northwest Frontier Provinces, and Kashmir and with a few falls in North Punjab. The weaker depression which is passing across Northern and Central India has given nearly general snow in Kumaon Hills and local rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur.

The chief amounts are:—Naya Dumka and Chakrata three quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—Decrease in Northwest Frontier Provinces and Kumaon Hills and extension into Bengal and Assam.

HIGH COURT.

TRAM INJURES MOTOR CAR

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(1) Khodadad Gustap Kermani, (2) The British India General Insurance Co., Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

The plaintiffs brought this suit to recover damages from the defendants for the injury sustained by the first plaintiff's car through the negligent driving of a tramcar belonging to the defendants.

The first plaintiff was the owner of a Standard Motor Car No. 9019 which he had insured with the second plaintiff Co. for 12 months from 15th October, 1920 for Rs. 9,520. On 6th May, 1921 the plaintiff was driving the said car towards Sewri and when he got near the foot of the Byculla Bridge, he found a trailor tramcar No. 303/304 stopped on the Bridge in front of him. Carts and carriages were passing on both sides of the road, rendering it impossible for the plaintiff to proceed. He accordingly had to stop his car at a distance of about three yards from the said tramcar. For about 3 or 4 minutes the tramcar remained stationary when without any warning it suddenly ran backwards and smashed into the 1st plaintiff's motor car damaging it very seriously. The first plaintiff sounded his horn and shouted out. He could not back his car as there was a carriage standing close behind him and as the tramcar ran into his car suddenly.

The first plaintiff gave notice of the damage to the second plaintiff Insurance Co. who sent the car to Messrs. T. R. Pratt & Co. when it was found that the damage was very serious. Thereafter the second plaintiffs gave to the 1st plaintiffs a new five-seater car in exchange for the said damaged car.

The said damages amounted to Rs. 4,120 which the plaintiffs claimed in this suit from the defendants.

Under the terms of the Policy the plaintiffs or either of them were entitled to sue.

The plaintiffs submitted that the said damage done to the first plaintiff's car was caused by the wrongful and negligent conduct of the defendants. In the correspondence between the parties the defendant Co. admitted that their wires through which their tramcars were controlled were out of order but denied their liability. The plaintiffs further submitted that it was the duty of the defendants to keep and maintain their wires and electric and other apparatus in proper order and not to have them in a state which prevented proper control over their tramcars.

The defendants in their written statement stated that the true facts of the case were as follows:

The said tramcar was proceeding from Parsi Statue to Victoria Garuens on the evening of the 6th May 1921 and had ascended about 20 to 25 paces up the Byculla Bridge when the pole of the said tramcar dewired and it came to a halt whereupon the driver of the said car applied the brakes; but before the brakes could act the said tramcar slid back about a hand's length naturally and unavoidably on account of the steepness of the Bridge, near the spot where the pole dewired. At that time there was a hack victoria standing about 5 paces to the left and in the rear of the said tramcar. When the said pole dewired the first plaintiff was attempting to drive his motor car between the said tramcar and the said hack victoria with a view to pass the said tramcar. While he was so doing the said tramcar was naturally and unavoidably sliding back and both the tramcar and the motor car collided against each other. The said collision was purely accidental and was not due to any wrongful or negligent conduct of the defendants. The defendants denied that they ever admitted in the correspondence that the wires through which their tramcars were controlled were out of order. They also denied that the first plaintiff's motor car was at a standstill when the accident occurred. They submitted that should they be found guilty of negligence, the first plaintiff in any event was guilty of contributory negligence in that the first plaintiff rashly and negligently attempted to squeeze through between the tramcar and the said hack victoria. The defendants therefore denied their liability and submitted that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Campbell and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the defendants.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.

A COMPLICATED WILL.

PROPERTY WORTH 40 LACS IN DISPUTE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Banoobai widow ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Jeejibhoy M. Wadia and others ...Defendants.

and

Banoobai widow. ..... Plaintiff

Versus

Rustomji N. Mehta and others ...Defendants

These were three Originating Summonses taken out by the plaintiff for the construction of certain Trust Deeds relating to properties valued in the aggregate at about Rs. 40 lakhs. The original Trusts were created by a Settlement dated 5th October 1867 by one Jerbai Nanabhoy Davar who conveyed certain properties at Warden Road for the benefit of her daughter Meherbai during her life and afterwards for such persons as she may by will or deed appoint.

Meherbai exercised the power of appointment so granted by a deed dated 19th February 1877. The Trusts declared by her in the outline were that on Meherbai's death

(1) Trustees should pay the income of her properties to her husband Naoroji Ardeshir Davar.

(2) On the death of the survivor of Meherbai or her husband to their seven sons in equal shares.

(3) On the death of any of the seven sons, to pay his share to his sons.

(4) Or to his widow if there be no sons during life or widowhood.

(5) In case of any son dying without male issue or widow his share to be divided among his surviving brothers.

(6) If all the sons of a deceased son should die in the life-time of their uncles, the share to go to "the widow of such deceased son" and thereafter to the remaining sons of Meherbai and Naoroji

(7) From and after the decease of the last surviving of the seven sons of Meherbai, to hold the properties in trust for such of the grand-sons as may then be living until the youngest surviving grandson should attain the age of 21 years and the trust estates to be then distributed absolutely.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

Meherbai built another bungalow on these property and directed the same to be held on the same trust which she had declared. The whole estate was known as Davar Hall and was recently sold realizing Rs. 28 lakhs. Meherbai died in 1911. Her husband had predeceased her but all the seven sons were alive at the death of Meherbai. The plaintiff was th widow of a grandson of Meherbai. The plaintiff's contention was that all the trusts declared by Meherbai subsequent to the life-interest in the income given to her sons were bad in law and void. That being so the interests not effectively disposed of by the said Deed of Trust should go to the heirs of Meherbai at the time of her death. The plaintiff alternatively contended that on a proper construction of the Trust Deed, she was entitled to the payment of a share of her husband in the income of the Trust estate.

The Second Originating Summons related to certain properties at Malabar Hill and Nesbit Road settled upon trust by Dadabhoy Naoroji Davar, the eldest son of Meherbai. By a Deed of Trust dated 6th July 1871, Dadabhoy conveyed the aforesaid properties to trustees for the benefit of his mother the said Meherbai and on her death to her husband Naoroji if he survived her and after the death of the survivor upon trust for such one or more of the male issue of Meherbai and Naoroji in such manner as the said Naoroji should by deed or will appoint. Naoroji executed a Deed of Trust dated 24th January 1877 declaring certain trusts in respect of his own properties. These trusts were mutatis mutandis identical with the trust declared by Meherbai in the Trust Deed dated 19th February 1877. Naoroji also executed a will dated 28th July 1880. Naoroji purported to exercise the power of appointment reserved to him under the Trust Deed of 6th July 1871 by clause 12 of his will whereby he declared that the properties relating to the Trust Deed of 6th July. 1871 should be reckoned as if they were included in the properties mentioned in the Trust Deed executed by him on 24th January 1877. The value of the properties relating to the Trust Deed of 6th July 1871 was over six lakhs of rupees.

The third summons related to the Trust declared by Naoroji with regard to his own properties by the aforesaid Trust Deed of 24th January 1877 and they were valued at about three lakhs fifty thousand rupees.

40 DESCENDANTS INTERESTED.

There were numerous parties to these summonses as there were about 40 descendants of Meherbai and Naoroji interested in the Trusts.

The main arguments for the plaintiff attacking the trusts were advanced by Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. On behalf of such of the defendants as supported the trusts the summonses were argued by Sir Thomas Strangman instructed by Messrs. Merwanji and Kola.

The principal arguments on behalf of the plaintiff was the trust subsequent to the life-interest of the seven sons were bad since they infringed the rule against perpetuities by reason of the intervention of the widow's interests. Further the trusts were bad as involving a possibility upon a possibility. It was also argued that the ultimate class of person to take under the trust namely the grandsons was not capable of ascertainment at the same time by reason of the provisions made in clause 7 aforesaid. The plaintiff also alternatively contended that she was entitled to a share in her own right as she was included in the expression "widow of such deceased son" mentioned in clause 6 above.

For the defendants it was argued that all the trusts were good and they did not offend against the rule against perpetuities or by reason of double possibility and that there was only one period of distribution provided namely the attainment of the age of 21 years by the youngest surviving son. It was further argued on behalf of the defendants that the plaintiff not having obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of her deceased husband she was not entitled to maintain the suits. She was an outsider and had no interest in the trusts under the several Trust Deeds.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after consideration of the arguments advanced gave judgment. As regards the first summons, he observed after setting out the scheme of the trust created by Meherbai, that the plaintiff sought a declaration of the question of the summons on two grounds namely; (1) that under clause 6 of the Trust Deed she was entitled in her own right to the share which belonged to her deceased husband and (2) in a representative character as the widow of her deceased husband.

Dealing with the plaintiff's claim in her personal capacity his Lordship held on a proper construction of the relative clause in the Trust Deed that her claim in this capacity must fail. Dealing with her claim in a representative capacity his Lordship overruled the contentions of the plaintiff's counsel that the trust infringed the rule against perpetuities by reason of the widow's interest under Clause 4 or that there was a shifting class of persons who were to take under the trust. The time when the corpus vested was the matter in dispute between the parties but as consideration of all the relevent clauses it was clear that the vesting took place on the death of the last surviving son of Naoroji.

His Lordship accordingly held that the limitations were good and did not fail by reason of any of the objections urged by the plaintiff.

Dealing with the second summons, his Lordship remarked that the same question arose as in the first with the addition of two more namely (1) whether the Indian Succession Act applied to the construction of the dispositions made by Naoroji in the exercise of the power of appointment. (2) whether the power was exercised in favour of the persons namely in the original settlement. The exercise of the power was limited to the male issue of Meherbai and Naoroji. But as a matter of fact Naoroji by his will purported to exercise it in the same terms as Meherbai did in the previous Trust Deed. Clearly the exercise of the power had not been limited to male issue because interests were reserved in favour of widows as well. The interests created were not severable so as to make the exercise of the power valid as regards the interests in favour of the male issue. The boundaries between the execution and the excess of the power were not distinguishable and the whole appointment therefore failed. That being so it was not necessary to consider whether the Indian Succession Act applied.

The third summons was covered by the decision in the first.

The result was that the property would vest in the grandsons surviving on the death of the last surviving son of Naoroji. The limitation in their favour and the life-interest in favour of the widows were valid. The plaintiff had no interest in the Trust Property in the first summons. But since some of the sons of Naoroji were still alive it was not possible to say at this stage what was the interest of the other parties to the summons.

CONGRESSMEN TO CAPTURE LOCAL BODIES.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

In contrast to the action of the Tamilnad Congress Committee which has thrown out the resolution relating to the capture of local bodies by Congressmen are the proceedings of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting held on Saturday last wherein a resolution to that effect has been carried. The District Committees have been asked to make necessary arrangements for sending in only Congressmen in the coming elections. The Committee has also accepted the spinning franchise resolution of the Congress and appointed a sub-Committee to tour in the province for this purpose. The District Committees have been empowered to receive the yarn, retain 75 per cent of it for themselves, send 10 per cent. to the All-India Committee and forwad the rest to the Provincial Committee.

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

V*

The extravagant claims made on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb as the master of the mind, property, body and soul of each of his followers make it necessary to trace, briefly, the history of the Dawoodi Bahras in order to demonstrate the unwisdom of exempting this community from the operation of the Musalman Wakfs Act of 1923. In Justice Marten's judgment in the Chandabhai Gulla case, the salient facts of this history are tersely presented. The following passage from that judgment is worthy of notice: "In recent years it is well-known in Bombay that the war has resulted in a great increase of prosperity to many members of this community. Education, however, seems to make slow progress among them notwithstanding that the field would seem to be a promising one, and I was impressed by the higher intelligence shown by educated witnesses over certain other witnesses for the defence who had not received the same advantages. I was also impressed by the scrupulous neatness and the care shown in the dress of most of the Dawoodis attending Court and also their patience and quiet in the discomfort of what was at times an overcrowded Court and exceptionally hot and trying weather." Among the smaller communities of this country, the Dawoodi Bohras are at once the most prosperous and the most enterprising. They are not confined to Gujarat and Bombay but are found all over India and outside it and the Mullaji Saheb claims to hold sway over them from the Straits Settlement in the East to Zanzibar in the West. They form the majority of the Shiah Bohras and are mostly descended from Hindu converts to Islam.

Their Origin.

The origin of the community may be traced to the time of the Fatimide Khalifa of Egypt, Al Mustansir (1036 A.D to 1095 A.D.) who sent Ali, son of Mahomed Solaihi, a missionary, to Yemen to preach the faith of the Egyptian dynasty as well as to rule over the country. Ali sent several deputies to Sind and Gujarat to convert the people to his faith and he and his successors were called Sultanis and Daees of Yemen. According to another account the name of the missionary was either Abdullah or Mahomad Ali and he landed at Cambay. The Dawoodi sub-sect arose about 1589 A.D, on the death of the twenty-sixth Daee Dawoodji, because they followed Dawood son of Kutub Shah in preference to Sulaiman whom the minority followed. The most important event in the history of the Bohras apart from this schism, was the transference of the seat of their high priest from Yemen to Gujarat. Though during the last hundred and fifty years and more the seat has been established in Surat, it had previously been at Sidhpur, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Mandvi, Ujjain and Burhanpur. The Daee, on the transference of his seat to India, did not naturally claim to interfere in any way with the temporal ruling of the country nor with its Law Courts. But he had extraordinary spiritual sway over his followers owing to the nature of the spiritual mission claimed for him. A cardinal tenet of the Dawoodi Bohra faith is that God has always had and still has a representative on earth, the Imam, through whom his commands are conveyed to his people. The last, that is the 21st. of the Imam. Tyeb, succeeded in 1131 A.D., when a child and afterwards went into seclusion. Since his time there has been no revealed Imam, but the belief is that some successor of the 21st Imam is always on earth and that one day the Imam of the time will reveal himself, but that meanwhile the Imam of the time must in his turn act through a representative and that representative is the Dai-ul-Mutlak or absolute Daee, who is thus the representative of God and conveys God's message to his people. It may here be mentioned that the present Mullaji His Holiness Syedna Taher Shaifuddin, the second son of H. H. Mulla Burhanuddin Saheb is the 51st Daee having succeeded his father the 50th Daee in 1915, his (the present Mullaji's) brother, Syedna Tyabbhai having died suddenly in December, 1914.

An Amazing Document

In the preceding article reference was made to the extravagant claims made on behalf of the High Priest by his Counsel, in the Chandabhai case. The Mullaji Saheb, it was contended, was in effect God and that it was a sacrilege to bring the suit against him. To realise the extent of the extraordinary hold which the High Priest has over his followers it is sufficient to refer to the terms of and amazing document on which he relied in the Chandabhai case. This document is the *Meesak* or oath of allegiance which it is customary for all Dawoodi Bohras to take on attaining puberty and every year subsequently. The document was put in as an exhibit in the Chandabhai case on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb. The full text of the document need not be quoted but the following extracts from it are sufficiently revealing:

"And you shall accept the order of the Daee in all things. And you shall not use that thing which the Daee shall forbid you, and you shall not take steps (towards it). You shall love him whom the Daee loves. You shall be enemy to him with whom the Daee is hostile. You shall war against whom the Daee makes war. Any person transgressing these engagements to the Daee is outside the pale of religion, whether he be great or small, whether he is a close relation or a distant one. You shall not have any intercourse with him. You shall not correspond with him openly or secretly. You shall not do any act calculated to be friendly to him. Any by no manner of means or pretence you shall see the enemy of the Daee. The enemy of the Daee is your enemy..... You shall with all heart spend your property and your life in the cause of the Daee..... And you shall not permit yourself to be induced to withhold assistance from the Daee, service and obedience to him, and prevent you from carrying out the order of the Daee..... You shall render perfect service with your property and with the offer of your life (to the Daee). The master of your life is the Daee of the Imam of the time.

The Daee shall raise or degrade you among persons as he likes.....

The person to whom the oath is due enjoins to this effect that if a person on whom it is made obligatory by me to keep faith to the oath openly or secretly breaks it the defaulter is forsaken by God.....

If a person taking the oath breaks it all his possessions, that is, moveables, cash, housing, utensils, jewels, ornaments, carriages, horses, cattle, milching cows, she-buffaloes, slaves, male and female, and all worldly materials become unlawful for him. All his property is liable be looted and to be distributed among the needy and the poor. When he takes the oath again and accepts all the terms of the covenant then these things become lawful to him and then only is he entitled to get his things back.

And if the breaker of the covenant has a wife that wife becomes forbidden to him. The breach (of covenant) has the effect of three Talaqs (divorces) against the wife—that is, *Kataee, Haraj,* and *Sunnat*. The man can never marry him again. If the breaker of the oath performs the *Haj* thirty times with naked feet, even God will not forgive his sin (in breaking the covenant) nor will God accept his Haj. But if he takes the oath again by the true Daee's covenant his master then and then alone God will accept his Haj, his prayers, his fasts, and other good deeds.

And the breaker of the covenant shall face God as apostate after his death..... and the grace of God..... will confine him to hell in which there is nothing but torture.

There is no freedom for your soul but loyalty to the covenant and there is no salvation for you but in fulfilling the terms of the covenant. You have made God your witness and the testimony of God is enough."

The Original Meesak.

Of this amazing document, Justice Marten says that it bears out the Mullaji's claim to authority and it is particularly emphatic on obedience to him and on the punishment meted out to an oath-breaker. "I may note, too," he adds, "that in weighing evidence one must bear in mind the doctrine of implicit obedience to Defendant 3 (the Mullaji Saheb) and his powers of ex-communication and their consequences. In certain particulars the modern *Meesak* would appear to have been taken from a form not obsolete. For one thing it purports to give the Mullaji certain powers which he expressly disclaimed in the witness. For another, it countenances the possession of sales which has long since been a criminal offence in India. The Mullaji himself says that Exhibit 17 purports to be ninety years old."

In the memorial sent to the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Bohra community demanding the enforcement of the Wakfs Act, it is, on the other hand, alleged that the document is "an adulterated form of the following original and genuine form of the *Meesak* which is given in the sacred religious book by name "Tohfalool Kuloob", a book 750 years old, to which no exception can be taken:"

"Then he (the Daee) should begin with praising and adoring God, with praying God for blessing his Prophet and the pure Imams in taking from him the vow of allegiance to God, to his angels, to his Prophets, to the Wasis and Imams and that of the Imam of his own time. May God bless all of them, and the oath of faithfulness to him (i. e. Imam) according to what is prescribed for him in the book of covenant and (he should take vow) that he will believe in God, his angels, his apostles and their Imams, from Wasi to the present Imam, that he will perform the devotion outwardly and inwardly, that he will assist the Imam of his time, and will not turn disloyal to him and that he will not divulge anything of the secrets of the Deen to him who does not deserve it and also to him who has not taken the covenant, that he will not be dishonest to any one of the Momins (Faithful) who are with him in the covenant, that he will love him who loves the Imams, and will be hostile to him who is hostile to the Imam, that he will sever his connection from their enemies, that he will show sincerity to God and his favourites (i.e. Imam), and that if he will break the covenant then the same thing will be imposed upon him that is imposed upon the breakers of the oath. He (the Daee) should call them towards the Imam of their time, ascribe the knowledge to him (i.e. Imam) and should not attribute a single letter of that to himself (i.e. Daee.)."

The last sentence of this original *Meesak* is particularly noteworthy inasmuch as it expressly excludes the Daee from the authority of the Imam. To return to the *Meesak* as administered by the Mullaji Saheb. The memorialists, who are Bohras, have demanded of His Excellency the Governor that he should issue orders prohibiting the Mullaji from administering the oath in the form in which it is being administered now, "as owing to the existence of this *Meesak* the life of the Dawoodi Bohras is simply pitiable, like that of a slave, as they are forced to submit dumbfoundedly to all wishes of the Mullaji without a right of reasoning or thinking." The principal religious books of the Dawoodi Bohras are the Koran, the *Hadees*, the traditions of the Prophets and the Nahjul Balagh, or sayings and doings of Ali. In none of these is the claim made on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb specifically put forward. The weapon of ex-communication is particularly unknown to Islam. Though the Mullaji Saheb disclaimed certain powers mentioned in the Meesak, the latter, as the memorialists say, is still administered and the weapon of ex-communication is resorted to and they contend that if any Bohras have sent any representation to the Government demanding the exemption of the community from the operation of the Wakf Act, they "must have placed their signatures, mainly because of the *Meesak* and through fear of the punishment to be administered to them (both males and females) as enumerated in the *Meesak*."

WAKE UP, WORKERS!

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes as follows on behalf of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress:—

The fifth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress is shortly to be held in Bombay and it is the duty of all those interested in the welfare of Labour to see that, it proves a success. Labour to-day is a force all over the world to be reckoned with. Only a few months ago England was governed by the Labour Party and it would not be an exaggeration to say that a time might come when labour will rule the world. Of course, for the present it will not be possible for Labour in India to be predominant, but if Labour agitates from to-day it shall occupy its right place in the future of India's progress.

Now let us briefly take a view of the condition of labour in India. It would not be far from truth to say that in India the labourer has no human significance in the eyes of his employer. He is merely a machine to be used until he is worn out. The employer cares for nothing but his gold and how to get more and more of it in the shortest time possible. It is almost a principle with the employer to extract the last drop of blood from his employee. It is none of his concern to inquire whether the wage he pays is a living one. Maximum of produce with minimum wage is his motto. The conditions under which a labourer has to work in big factories, which are worse than jails for criminals from the view point of health, are almost beyond description. For ten long hours out of a twenty-four hour day fresh air is denied to him. He has to work in surroundings which admit of no fresh air. Factories may have big windows, but these are locked and sealed so that the department might get the proper heat and thus increase the production. Let an ordinary man visit a factory and remain there for two hours and he will find that he has come out of a veritable Black-Hole. Thus for ten hours evey day the labourer puts himself into Black-Hole so that his master may live in palatial buidings and move about in motor cars. Such is the condition of the factory or the workshop.

The labourer is denied the elementary human rights of food and shelter. These conditions are really horrible and must be remedied. But individual efforts would be of no avail. What is required is concerted action. Important questions affecting the well-being of labour are before the legislature and in order that labour might impress its own stand-point united action is indispensable. The question of the registration of Trade Unions would give a legal force and standing to them not enjoyed upto now. Again the question of the settlement of Trade Disputes will also be beneficial to labour as it would give an opportunity to its representatives to put forth the real grievances of labour. Then there is the Maternity Benefit question which also affects the interest of a large class of the labour population.

All these and other important questions will be thrashed out at the Congress, so delegates must muster strong and make the Congress a representative body as possible. In the strength of the Congress lies the strength of the whole Labour movement.

13TH SHAHIDI JATHA.

ARRESTED AT JAITU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

Information has been received that the 13th Shahid Jatha or Akalis on reaching Jaitu was peacefully arrested and sent to Nabha prison.

According to the Government review of the statistics of the criminal courts in the presidency of Madras for the year 1923 a noteworthy feature was the decrease in offences charged under the Indian Penal Code under almost every heading.

CHRISTIANS & COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

length and breadth of India to the heart of every single citizen; be tolerant towards those who differ from you even on the most vital points in politics, be tolerant towards those who not only differ from you in their faith but are even antagonistic towards some of the doctrines most dearly cherished by you; and by severe penance make good the harm which you did by adopting an intolerant attitude towards a large section of the society. Do our Christian countrymen sincerely believe, that these messages delivered by the chosen representatives of the entire country are mere hypocritical expressions, or do they mean to say that these ideas do not signify the future policy and ideals of India towards members of different creeds and religions living side by side in this country? Indeed, it will be some time, before the masses will be penetrated by the truth and necessity of this principle of conduct; but at the same time it must be confessed that all what human agency can do in India under the existing circumstances, is being undertaken in order to convert the deaf and dumb masses to the principles of liberalism and toleration.

Leaders of this country do undoubtedly deserve our confidence and we all may rest assured that they are not leading us to wrong destination. They are fully conscious of the fact, that lives of various faiths and creeds in India are bound up together; and the nation cannot march towards happiness if its members do not recognise the rights of one against another.

The Religious Aspect.

There is another party of Christians which is not so very nervous about the position of natives and fears, and accepts the arguments brought forward by us. But it apprehends that the existence of the Christian religion as an independent faith is gravely in danger of being absorbed and amalgamated by Hinduism. To meet this possibility, they urgently propose the adoption of the 'water-tight compartment' policy, such as has been deemed by us in the beginning of our paper, by the Christians with the help and co-operation of the Government.

To us this fear of absorption appears to be groundless, and result of a wrong interpretation of history. Buddhism has indeed been taken in by the Hinduism; but there the circumstances were absolutely different from to-day. For instance, Hinduism has long ceased to be an undefined faith. It has now set limits to its boundaries, conceptions of time and space are no more foreign to it. It knows itself as sharply distinct from other forms of faith. Further, the Christians have to-day advantages, which the Buddhistic age did not enjoy. Educational institutions, and printed literature together with press and platform propaganda, will considerably help the followers of a faith to remain well-acquainted with the doctrines of their own religion; and all means of communication such as railways, telegraphs and post offices, will unite the Christians, however wide-spread they may be in the country, in a strong well-organised body. Under such circumstances, gradual and unconscious absorption of one faith by another seems to us to border on impossibility.

At the same time, we do not hide from ourselves the fact, that the Hindus as a religious body, are now much better organised than ever before, for defensive and offensive purposes. But we cannot grudge it to them, so long as their movements do not trespass the terms of the law of the country. Christians possess similar organisations, and it is no secret that with the help of foreign intellect and capital, they energetically utilise every favourable opportunity to obtain fresh converts.

We are confident that the present storm in the Christian community will soon pass away, without introducing new political and social factors in the Indian society, which will otherwise retard the progress of the nation for a long time to come.

Dr. J. R. Chitamber, M.A., Principal Lucknow Christian College, who presided over the deliberations of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, held at Bombay on the December 29, 30 and 31, 1924, fully realised the importance of the growing party, which is clamouring for communal rights and privileges. He uttered words of wisdom and sagacity to dissuade them from entering on this course. We hope that his co-religionists will give well-merited consideration to his advice, which we repeat here literally:

"We are not for communal representation, but are quite prepared to throw in our lot with our non-Christian compatriots. We will trust them to safeguard our interests. We are one with them in all their aspirations in so far as they are in keeping with the principles of our religion in which there is room and provision for the real regeneration of our beloved motherland."

COLOMBO TEA SALES COLLAPSE.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 20.

The sale of tea to-day collapsed. Quantity of the two and a half million pounds offered for sale being withdrawn ... completed. There was a ... orange pekoes, but no buyers ... moner grades. The sale was ... twenty cents below last week's ...

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE
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ASK FOR CATALOGUE

Previous articles in the series appeared on 9th, 12th, 15th and 17th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20.

Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.
Foyle, Jones, Busreh.
Bankura, Davey, Busreh.
Sultania, Miryless, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21.

Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
Comeric, Ilwoine, Rangoon.
Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.

LOADING.

Jan. 20.

Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace and Co's steamer Aungban, 3605 tons, Captain T Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sultania:—The T G S N Co's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain J S Miryless, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The Indo-Burmah P Co's steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain A E Gentle, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Bahadur, 2886 tons, Captain T Blance, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Comeric:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Comeric, 4074 tons, Captain McIlwoine, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 20, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Jetty Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/2, L Triestino.
Jetty Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M & Co.
1 Cl Maciarlane, 3550, M Coast 23/1 J F & Co.
2 Naldera 8856 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 Bellailsa, 2903, Antwerp, 26/1, T M & Co.
5 Karoa 3607 Durban 21/1 M M & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3852, K'chi 21/1 L Edwards Co.
7 Castalia 4171 L'pool 24/1 Grahams Trdg. Co. Ltd.
9 Fegie, 2052, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
11 Lauterfels 3849 K'chi N F, L Edwards Co.
12 Homestead, 4122, N.F., 23/1, Vol. Bros.
14 Othello, 3297, K'chi, 27/1, J F & Co.
14 Atago Maru, 4670, Japan, 22/1, N Y Kaisha.
16 Leominster, 2353, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Golconda 3293, Karachi 25/1, M M & Co.
7 Gange 1933, Genoa 20/1 L Triestino.
8 Cherea, 3519, Trieste, 28/1, M Italiana S N Co Ltd
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
10 and 11 Sado Maru, 3,627, Kobe, 20/1 N Kaisha.
12 & 13 Jalavihar 3381 N F, NF, S S N Co.
15 Warroonga 1341, Busreh 21/1 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Busreh, 23/1, M M and Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 24/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha
F Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 22/1, M M and Co.
K Jehangir, 2157, Joddah, 24/1, T M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 20/1, N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 20.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 42 bales wool, 30 bales goat hair, H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 80 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 1 bale cotton, P Crystal and Co; 337 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd;; 6 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 bales wool, C Ghanashandas; 15 bales wool, V Gomersey; 16 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 168 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 250 bales cotton waste oily, Ralli Bros; 35 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Marseilles:—37 cwts maritima seed, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 50 cwts gum olibanum, J Moosabhoy; 60 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 80 cwts dry casings, Aq. Meyer; 128 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co;; 100 cwts cashew nuts, N Mulji and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—134 casks wet salted goat skins, 19 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Leominster for Dunkirk:—300 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Foyle for Hull:—52 bales hemp, H Govindji; 210 bales hemp, S Permanand; 8500 cwts cotton seed, S Joharmall; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 17000 cwts wheat, 760 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Othello for Hull:—5400 cwts groundnuts 2090 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 14000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—2000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 660 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 925 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Middlesborough Dock:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Cherea for Constanza:—25 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 15 bales cotton sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—440 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—495 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Lauterfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 28 bales cotton [illegible] Ralli Bros; 8000 cwts ground[illegible] N V Velmahomed; 11075 cwts [illegible]ke, L Ebramji; 110 bales cotton [illegible] and Sons; 110 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 30 bales cotton, D [illegible]s; 330 bales cotton, Japan Cot[illegible]; 167 bales cotton fly, V A Sav[illegible]otton fly, C Peraj and Co.

For [illegible]—50 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

For [illegible]t:—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 110 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Venice:—330 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Homestead for New York:—10 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 1 cask sheep intestines (5 cwts), S M H Kadarbakhsh; 4000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 96 cwts gum karaya, N Mulji and Co.

S S Naldera for London:—5 bales Jarsag skins raw, 4 bales jackal skins raw, 46 bundles Persian lamb skins, 3 cases 3 boxes cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, 3 bales goat skins tanned, 10 bales horse hair, 15 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 4 bundles cotton carpets, R Purshottam and Co; 51½ cwts casein, The Napier Dairy; 61 cwts gum kadaya, T Dawoodbhoy and Co; 1½ cwts ivory, H Ramji and Sons; 100 bales hemp, T Devsee; 52 bales hemp, A Durst; 100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

S S Bellailsa for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 100 bales hemp, G Mawjee; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Ghent:—100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Liebenfels for Copenhagen:—3 cwts pistachew kernels, 20 cwts cashew nuts, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—31 cwts sharkfins, E Jamalbhoy.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—6 cwts ivory, H Ramjee and Sons; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atago Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 580 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 20.

S S Sado Maru from Tokyo, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—50 cases preserved ginger, 35 cases 64 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—25 cases porcelain, 190 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—50 bales cotton drill, 415 bales cotton sheeting, 298 bales 39 cases cotton shirting, 126 cases 258 bales cotton yarn, 157 cases glassware, 50 cases glass bottles, 41 cases glass beads, 404 cases glass bangles, 20 cases methyl violet, 25 cases matches, 20 cases match boxes, 59 cases brass wire, 100 cases brass circles, 34 cases silk yarn, 13 cases zinc powder, 9 cases lead powder, 200 kegs red lead.

From Kobe:—96 bales straw boards, 40 bales cotton sheeting, 175 bales cotton drill, 192 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales 67 cases cotton shirting, 22 cases cotton hosiery, 25 cases cotton goods, 20 cases silk yarn, 5 cases silk goods, 125 cases biscuits, 30 cases porcelain, 50 cases camphor, 41 cases panel pins, 22 cases enamelled ware, 119 cases porcelain ware, 157 cases celluloid bangles, 256 cases glass bangles, 67 cases glass ware, 320 cases match boxes, 140 cases matche, 25 bundles strain seed.

From Moji:—225 casks cement, 10 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—103 bales cotton shirting, 260 bales cotton sheeting, 25 bales cotton yarn, 297 bales 46 cases silk, 257 cases silk piece-goods, 17 cases dates, 49 cases silk yarn, 1249 cases 768 bales 754 bundles 430 H/chests tea.

From Canton:—10 bales matting, 50 cases tea, 580 cases 30 bundles cassia.

From Foochow:—240 chests 225 H/chests tea.

From Hongkong:—10 cases vermillion, 47 cases cotton socks, 29 cases silk piece-goods, 25 cases silk, 32 coils rope, 50 bales sugar candy, 350 bags refined sugar, 46 bags dry ginger.

From Singapore:—10 drums lubricating oil, 28 bundles gum benjamin, 1280 bundles rattans, 100 bags damar batu, 18 bags nutmegs, 776 bags betelnuts, 1767 bags sago flour.

From Penang:—305 slabs tin, 285 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—30 cases dripping, 43 bags lead, 46 bags sapan wood, 195 bags copra.

S S Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents The Indo-Burma Petroleums Co Ltd:—4 barrels lubricating oil, 7502 cases candies, 1622 boxes tin plates, 40 pieces pig lead, 20000 empty new petrol tins, 8500 empty new petrol drums, 400866 gallons petrol in bulk, 628325 gallons kerosine oil in bulk.

S S Garada from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—6993 bags rice, 1277 casks L oil, 19 pieces block tin, 40 cases cutch, 405 bags cotton seed, 243 pieces teak posts, 9809 pieces teak sleepers, 267 pieces teak squares, 484 pieces 648 bundles teak planks, 3631 bundles 10072 pieces scantlings, 8789 pieces scantlings and planks.

From Moulmein:—2085 bags rice, 6788 pieces teak planks, 1121 pieces teak posts, 2828 pieces teak squares, 94 pieces teak squares ends, 1865 pieces teak boards, 2561 pieces sleepers, 2206 pieces teak stuff, 2687 pieces posts and planks, 147138 pieces 26853 bundles scantlings.

From Calicut:—216 bales cotton, 96 jottas coir rope, 152 jottas coir yarn, 57 chests 32 H/chests tea, 174 baskets 61 bags dry ginger, 50 bags turmeric, 246 bags cocoanuts, 20 bags pepper, 165 bags copra.

MILL STORES

Jan. 20

Quotations are:—

Heralds—15/40s. Re. 1/7/6.
Reeds Re. 0/2/10.
Roller Cloth 16-oz Ken Rs. 8/12/0.
Scroll Bandings Re. 1/6/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3/6.
Ropes Rs. 2/0/0
Card cans steel Rs. 3/4/0.
Sizing flannel-twil 62 Rs. 4/8/0.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49/0/0.
Roving tubes Rs. 32/10/0
Pirn Conical-5 in Rs. 7/8/0.
Pirns Weft 6 in. Rs. 7/0/0.
Ring Rabeth 5 in Enamel Rs. 7/0/0.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22/0/0.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/12/0.
Sizing flannel-72 in Rs. 4/14/0.

CHEMICALS.

Jan. 20.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4/8/0.
Antimony salt Re. 0/7/0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 12/0/0.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/3/6.
Caustic soda Rs. 20/0/0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/2/0.
Dextrine Rs. 21/8/0.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 12/0/0.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/7/0.
Aniline salt Re. 0/9/6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/10/0.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 38/0/0.
Bichromate potash Rs. 38/0/0.
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0/11/9.
Zinc Cloride Rs. 18/4/0.
Litharge flake Rs. 36/0/0.
Farina Rs. 17/0/0.

LAW AND ORDER AGAIN?

(Continued from page 8.)

mitted on all sides even by the most convinced opponents of special measures and special legislation that a terrorist movement exists in Bengal and that widespread conspiracies for violent crimes have been established. The objects which these conspiracies have in view as a result of their crimes are also not disputed. It has been proved by sad experience that the ordinary law even when reinforced by the use of Regulation III in cases to which it can be applied is ineffective to stop the movement or even to check its growth and that the progress of the movement involves loss of life not only among officials but among innocent citizens unconnected with Government or with the activities of any political party. Yet in spite of this knowledge of these facts there has been bitter criticism of the measures adopted to check and cure the evil. I find it hard to believe that those who indulge so freely in criticism have ever seriously attempted to think out the eventual implications of the movement or earnestly endeavoured to consider the responsibilities of Government or of the Governor-General in the case. It is hardly conceivable that any thinking man can approve of the spread of activities which seek to terrorise the population by breaking down established authority through a campaign of murder of officials and which do not hesitate to destroy innocent victims who cross their path or to exact reprisals in the form of the lives of those who give evidence or information of contemplated outrages. It is obvious that these activities can only end, if unchecked, in the paralysis of Government and of law and order and may place the lives and properties of helpless citizens at the mercy of a pitiless criminal organisation. I cannot believe that any member of any political party in India, even if he is opposed and vehemently opposed to the Government as now constituted in India, would deny that it was the duty of Government to prevent the coming to pass such a condition of affairs. But it is urged that the Ordinance was not necessary. It is argued that these criminal activities could be adequately checked by the efforts of the police and the prosecution of the malefactors before courts of justice. I whole-heartedly wish that I could subscribe to this argument, but I cannot accept it because it is in complete disregard of the true facts. It is essential to remember that we were not dealing with criminals who could be arrested and tried for crimes on evidence freely given by persons with nothing to fear from their action in giving testimony. We were not dealing with the violent and open insurrection of a mob which could be fought with its own weapons. We were in the contrary dealing with widespread secret societies with many ramifications which had taken the greatest care to conceal their insidious organisations and nefarious plans and were prepared to exact swiftly and secretly terrible reprisals upon members of their own society or members of the public giving information as to their actions. You will doubtless remember that I addressed you on this subject at the opening of the proceedings of the Legislature in January of last year. Thereafter the Government of Bengal and my Government were for a long time in anxious consultation in regard to the measures and every effort was made to cope with the danger by the ordinary law reinforced by such special action as lay within our power. Regulation III was used for reasons and in a manner I have previously explained to this Legislature. These measures, however, proved ineffective and finally after exhausting all the weapons in their armoury the Government of Bengal made a request to my Government. The members of that Government, Europeans and Indians, after careful consideration of the evidence and with full knowledge of the history and character of the local situation were unanimous in applying to me to issue an Ordinance giving special powers to deal with this dangerous emergency. The investigation of the situation did not rest there. Notwithstanding that it was for me to determine whether the Ordinance should issue, it is for the executive to assist in administering its powers.

"FATAL PUBLICITY."

Moreover I have, during my term of office, learnt to value the advice of the members of my Council and I have always derived the greatest help from their considered opinions. I, therefore, consulted them. I am well aware that I am taking a wholly exceptional course in giving you this information, but I do it advisedly after careful thought. The whole question was then studied in all aspects by the members of my Government, both Europeans and Indians, who arrived at a unanimous conclusion that the Ordinance was the only remedy available. The situation was then laid before the Secretary of State including the proposals for the promulgation of the Ordinance. The whole matter was submitted to careful examination by Lord Olivier and His Majesty's Government as then constituted. They agreed with the course suggested as the only possible method of dealing with the dangers facing the peace of Bengal. You will thus observe that my action was not only due to my personal conviction of the necessity for it, but that the view taken by me and also by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has the support and approval of high and experienced authorities, both Europeans and Indians, and was approved by the then Secretary of State. I have already explained elsewhere why the members of the Legislature were not consulted in September last. It has since been urged that the Legislature should have been summoned again before I took the step of promulgation. In my judgment this course was neither in the circumstances desirable nor, indeed, was it possible if the means devised were to prove effective. The responsibility was of a nature which could not be shared and it would not be right or proper for me to try to share it with you or to place it on your shoulders. Consultation with the legislature would have meant publicity. The aim was to prevent crime and to paralyse the activities of the conspiracies. Past experience in the Government of India and the conclusions of the Rowlatt Committee point to the fact that to check conspiracies of this nature with success two features are essential. In the first place the organisations must not know that general action of a special nature is under contemplation against them and in the second place the method of working and the sources of information must not be endangered directly or indirectly. Any rashness or carelessness of these points may make future action entirely fruitless and completely nullify the object to be secured. If discussions in this legislature had taken place these conditions could not have been fulfilled and the Ordinance would have proved futile as a remedy for the disease. There is, I regret to say, a tendency among some sections of public opinion in India to confuse all administrative acts with influences having reactions on desires for political progress. The repression of violent crime has, however, no affinity with the treatment of aspirations for advance. They have no resemblance in kind or degree and they are phenomena existing on entirely different plans. Terrorism no doubt may sometimes fatten on a sector of political thought. It may expand like some foul parasite—growth deriving strength from living sources outside its own entity. It may flourish for a time in this connection if it can cajole or frighten a political party into acquiescence or into encouragement of its activities, but no political party can continue to live with terror for its friend the parasite will kill the host. True political progress can have no lot or part with terrorism. Whatever differences of opinion may exist between me any my Government and sections of public opinion regarding the Ordinance I trust that the members of the Indian Legislature will realise that my action was taken only after the most careful examination of the whole situation and with the sole object of preventing violent crime.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

You will be surprised that I refrain to-day from discussing the important constitutional questions referred to the Reforms Enquiry Committee which have formed the subjects of important public discussion. You are aware that the report of the Committee is now under the consideration of myself and the members of my Government. The weighty nature of the problems and of the investigation by the Committee demands our most careful attention and a study and I think it right to avoid observations upon any of the various questions involved until there has been adequate opportunity for through examination and deliberation by me and my Government. I desire, however, to take advantage of this opportunity to express to Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Chairman, and all the members of the Committee my deep gratitude for the valuable services they have rendered. They have had a difficult task. They have not spared themselves either in time or labour and I cannot too highly commend the care and expedition with which they have completed their task. They have devoted themselves wholeheartedly and to the best of their well known capacities to the duties entrusted to them. Whatever opinions may be expressed hereafter upon the results of their efforts, I feel sure that you, the members of the Indian Legislature and the Indian public generally will agree with me in this tribute of appreciation of their services.

KOHAT AGREEMENT.

I have been deeply gratified to learn that the leaders of the two communities in Kohat have reached an agreement and that there are now good prospects of the return of the Hindus and of the resumption of past friendly and neighbourly relations. I was grievously distressed by the wound which the communal tension had inflicted upon Kohat, I shall not refer to the painful events at the riots or their causes as these have already been dealt with in the resolution of my Government and I shall serve no useful purpose by rediscussing them, but leaving these aside the question which caused me the most acute anxiety and thought was the problem of reconciliation and of the future relations of the two communities. From the outset, I have done all in my power to try to heal the wound and to bring the parties together. At one moment reconciliation seemed imminent, but the negotiations proved abortive. Nevertheless, I and those associated with me were unwiling to regard the collapse as final. I have always been ready to take any official measures which may assist to restore the harmony and unity formerly traditional between the communities in this frontier town, but I have recognised that these efforts were of the nature of an auxiliary to settlement and not the actual foundation of settlement. Any system of peace imposed from above or from outside would have neither been real nor lasting. The peace must be the peace of Kohat and until each party could itself testify that the heart had been cleansed from rancour there could be no basis for permanent goodwill in the future. I understand that the settlement has been well received by the two communities at large and I trust that I may now hear that active steps are being taken towards the end which I and my Government have so much at heart—a restoration of that harmony and neighbourly relations between Hindu and Moslem which had long been in existence at Kohat. I know that I shall carry the members of the Indian Legislature with me when I express the most earnest hope that this settlement may prove an enduring restoration of peace and goodwill between the two communities at Kohat. I trust I may not be taking too optimistic a view when I express the further hope that the present high state of tension in the relations between the Hindu and Moslem communities in different parts of India may be relieved and that more friendly relations between them may ensue. I need not assure you that I and my Government have observed with the deepest concern the lamentable series of riots and disturbances which have resulted in so much loss of life and property and what is perhaps even more deplorable so much exacerbation of old animosities. We are profoundly impressed by the necessity of taking all possible action to relieve this atmosphere of tension and to avert or mitigate the disorders which it unfortunately generates. I know that these views are shared to the full by all local Governments. Nevertheless I deemed it proper some time ago to invite their close and earnest attention to these matters and I have every assurance that no effort will be spared by them or by their officers not only to avert temporary or local causes of trouble or to minimise its results but steadfastly to promote permanent mutual relations of harmony and goodwill. I am equally confident that all the enlightened members of the communities affected will be equally concerned in reconciling these unhappy communal dissensions. They will recognise with me that on a solution of these difficulties depend not only the present peace and prosperity of India but also her future progress. I readily acknowledge that strenuous efforts have already been made and are still being made by leaders of Indian public opinion to establish more harmonious relations between these communities. I cannot too strongly affirm that this object is constantly and sincerely sought after by all responsible public authorities in India but no measures, legislative or executive, however ingeniously devised, can be expected to produce immediate effect on the ancient and deep-rooted cause of these troubles. They can only be removed by the growth of a spirit of toleration and enlightenment. It cannot be denied that these animosities are a serious hindrance to the promotion of unity of aim in India and that these quarrels and disturbances must inevitably retard political progress. Whatever differences may divide us in India we must all agree that every effort should be made to prevent the recurrence of these communal troubles. In this field we can and should co-operate and I trust that all members of these two communities and others who are moved by humanity, public spirit and patriotism will join with me and the responsible authorities in India in earnest efforts to promote this spirit of larger tolerance and conciliation. If this object could be attained the distance along the road to political unity in India will be considerably shortened. Moreover, I venture to cherish the hope that the diffusion of this spirit of harmony and good will may communicate itself to other regions of acute controversy and that in due course of time and aided by this brighter and power light the road may be more quickly found to peace and prosperity in India.

2 YEARS FOR REVOLVER.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Newbould and Mr. Justice B. B. Ghose disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhabesh Chunder Roy who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Arms Act and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. On the 30th July last, the appellant was arrested in Mirzapore Street and the police found a loaded six chambered revolver and thirty-five cartridges in his possession. The appeal was on the ground of sentence only. The appellant, a Calcutta College student, was aged twenty. Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that they felt sympathy with the relations of this misguided youth but the offence was so serious that it could not be adequately punished with a shorter sentence.

ANOTHER REVOLVER PROSECUTION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, Jaharlal Kondu was prosecuted for possessing a revolver and some cartridges without a license. In connection with the enquiry into the Kona shooting outrage in which a taxi driver was shot at and robbed by some Bengali youth who had engaged his taxi in Calcutta the police arrested the present accused at Howrah while he was attempting to board a tram car. At the time of the arrest the accused had a revolver and some live cartridges in his possession.

The hearing was adjourned. The charge of dacoity against the accused is also pending.—

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

WINTER SESSION CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The winter session of the Punjab Legislative Council concluded to-day. It disposed of to-day a non-official resolution recommending Government that Revenue Officers be directed not to take up and try in camp revenue court cases of any description. The resolution which was moved by a Khilafatist member was debated for about half an hour and eventually withdrawn on the assurance of the Government that the Finance Member would issue instructions to all the Revenue Officers that no case should be tried except at the headquarters of the district or at some place nearer to the land where the cause of action arose and unless inspection at the spot was absolutely necessary appeal cases should be heard in the headquarters.

At question time Sir John Maynard informed the House that the question of handing over the Lahore Badshahi mosque to the Muslim community unconditionally was still under consideration.

Answering certain unanswered questions which were asked in the previous session of the Council Sir Fazal Hussain said the system of communal representation was introduced in the case of any District Board. In the case of municipalities it was retained where it existed before and was newly introduced only in response to an urgent local demand for it. In case of small towns separate communal representation was not in existence anywhere, and Government did not, therefore, extend the principle to these places.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on	30th Sept. 1924.	31st Oct. 1924.
In District Treasuries	2,74,66	2,68,94
With the Imperial Bank of India.	25,27,58	11,29,76
Total	28,02,24	11,98,70

Balance on	30th Nov 1924.	31st Dec. 1924.
In District Treasuries	2,58,99	2,70,99
With the Imperial Bank of India.	10,33,98	7,45,74
Total	12,92,97	10,16,73

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company was held on Monday afternoon in the Stock Exchange Hall Dalal Street to consider and discuss the resolutions arrived at their meeting held on the 10th instant at the residence of Mr. S. R. Bomanji. Mr. K. R. P Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association presided. The proceedings were partly in English and partly in Gujerati.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) That this meeting expresses its emphatic protest against the issue of Second Debenture Stock pledged to the Imperial Bank without the previous sanction of the 2nd Preference shareholders.

(2) That it is the general sense of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, present at this meeting that the following gentlemen in whom the shareholders repose implicit confidence should be invited by the Board of Directors to co-operate with the management with a view to improve the present position of the company, and that the names of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. S. R. Bomanji be recommended to serve on the Board of Directors.

(3) That it is the opinion of the meeting that a Committee of Reorganisation and Retrenchment should be immediately appointed, consisting of representative men, to proceed to Jamshedpur and report on the whole situation with a view to improving the management and the condition of the company and that Sir M. Viswesraya and Mr. Manmonhandas Ramji be hereby elected for such Committee at an adequate remuneration.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in proposing the first resolution said it was no use crying over spilt milk but the question was how were they going to improve the future management of the Company. What guarantee was there that their money would not go into a bottomless pit. They should not have Europeans on the Board of Directors. The Company was entirely managed by Americans and Europeans over whom they had no control.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji continuing, explained the present position of the Company and their scheme of reconstruction of the capital as well as their proposal for raising fresh finances. On his return from Europe he found the Company in the hands of certain powerful financial interests who were dominating it. He warned the shareholders against the ruinous scheme which was put forth by the same financial group which if accepted would simply put the whole company within its clutches. Rather than submit to these terms Mr. Bomanji suggested to invite the shareholders to subscribe say about Rs. 10 each per share and he himself would if necessary go round to persuade them to help the company in its present financial difficulties. That was the only suggestion emanating from him in the whole scheme that was submitted by the company for the approval of the shareholders and he was not responsible for the rest of the conditions or terms. He emphatically protested against indiscriminate issue of Debentures or borrowing money that gave these a priority over the just claims and rights of 2nd Preference shareholders who were in the position of creditors of the company and he was prepared to contest any such proposal. In fact his lawyers were at present taking care of that side of the issue and he was sure the whole position of the company was false in the light of its borrowings and its reconstruction scheme. The Articles of Association were explicit on these points and he was wondering how the able lawyers of the Company could have overlooked that. Mr. Bomanji laid special emphasis on his desire to help the company in its present difficult plight and with that view alone he was carrying on negotiations for his interests were the interests of the Company. He was personally involved to a large extent in the company and he wished to see it standing on its legs instead of going into the clutches of the money-lending interests he was referring to. As to the rumour of the introduction of European Directors on the Board, Mr. Bomanji thought he was voicing the general opinion of the shareholders and the public that they would never consent to any such proposal for they had enough Europeans and Americans at Jamshedpur without their advent into the Board which besides gave a direct effront to us Indians. He was utterly opposed to any European being made a Managing Director or even to the shifting of the Bombay Office as was at present planned. He exhorted the shareholders to set their faces against any such schemes which were certainly not to their interests. Mr. Bomanji confessed that money was needed and needed badly and if the Directors and Agents co-operated with the shareholders ways and means could certainly be found to come to terms for the benefit of the Company but the shareholders desired that there should be some sort of control over the management and by the introduction into the Board of men who commanded full confidence. He warned the Directors and the Agents of the consequences of flouting public opinion. Mr. Bomanji finally made an appeal for the formation of a shareholders' association that was imperatively needed at present to safeguard the interests of the public that were shareholders in the Company or other. As it was they had practically no voice either under the Company's Act or under the various Articles of Association. Such a body would be very useful.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

HYDERABAD HINDU SABHA'S PROTEST.

A Hyderabad correspondent writes:—

"The Hyderabad (Sindh) Hindu Sabha strongly condemns the order of the Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan) prohibiting Hindus of Gulburga from putting Kalsa over their temple, for it is strongly of opinion that the order is unjustified. The Sabha urges upon the Nizam the cancellation of the order."

Daily Mishaps

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ANDHRA LETTER.

MR. MAGANLAL GANDHI'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 11

Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi, member of the All India Khadi Board, has been touring in Andhradesh for the last few days, with a view to inspect the Khadi Centres. He arrived here on the 8th instant and proceeded straight to Sitanagaram, a village, 13 miles off this place, along with the Andhra Khadi Auditor, Sjt. V. Narayanamurti. He was received by Dr. B. Subrahmanyam and friends and was taken to the Khadinilayam, and the National Schools in and about Sitanagaram. He expressed great satisfaction at the Khadi work done there as also the progress made by the National Schools. He also paid a visit to the Goutami Satyagraha Ashram, now under construction and was pleased with it.

Sjt. Maganlal visited also the local Gandhi Parisramalaya and was greatly impressed with the progress of the institution. He recorded his opinion in the visitors' book saying that extremely fine but genuine cloth was available here, and that Mr. N. Bhimaraju, the Managing Director of the institution, occupies a place second to none among Khadi workers in India.

Another interesting feature is that in Andhra spinning is developed as an art, and while the name of Sreemati Kamalamani has become almost a household word in Andhra, as one capable of artistic spinning, her count being about 400, glad tidings come from a village, Pedapatnam in Godavari that one Mr. P. Somayajulu is turning out yarn of 750 counts on the ordinary charka!

THE SWARAJISTS.

Hitherto, the Swarajya Party in Andhra had only a nominal existence. But of late new recruits have entered the Swarajist ranks, and the strength of the Party has increased in no small degree. Men with Swarajist proclivities, who formerly hesitated to enter the Swarajist fold, due to a certain amount of odium attached to the Party, especially in Andhra, are now joining their ranks. Besides Andhraratna D. Gopalakrishniah and the 'brave' Hari Sarvottamarao, who took the lead, Messrs. A. Kaleswararao, and Y. Mangiah, both vakils who gave up their practice, Sjts. G. Ramachandrarao, M. A., and K. V. Krishnarao, the Minor Rajah of Gampalagudem have joined the Party. Of these, Mr. A. Kaleswararao violently criticised the Swarajists in the Provincial Committee Meeting at Tenali, held in last November, to consider the pact, while the Minor Rajah of Gampalagudem was a wholehogger who supported the original spinning franchise resolution and Mr. B. Sambamurty's motion of 'complete independence' as our goal, in the last Andhra Provincial Conference held at Madras in October last. The new converts are undoubtedly a tower of strength to the Party in Andhradesh, where people with fundamentally Swarajist proclivities are still hesitating to come under the Swarajist banner.

ENCROACHMENT ON MUNICIPALITIES

The Cocanada Municipal Council is now famous for the several surcharge orders made by the Government against expenditure incurred by the Council for presenting addresses of welcome to national leaders. There has been again another interference by the Government with the rights of the Council. The Council votes for the South India Flood Relief a sum of Rs. 250 only, half of which is to be paid to the Madras Central Relief Fund organised by the Government, and the other half to be paid to the People's Relief Fund organised by national leaders like Sjt. S. Srcenivasa Iyengar of Madras. The Government notified the acceptance of the grant of Rs. 125 to the Central Relief Fund but refused the sanction of an equal sum to the People's Relief Fund. The Municipal Council, hwever, resolved to divide the sanctioned amount of Rs. 125 equally between the two relief funds and refused to pay to either fund exclusively. This was the reply of the Council to the official Gods at Madras to whom the Cocanada Council has of late been an eye-sore.

DHOLKA TALUKA BOARD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOLKA, Jan. 13.

As previously published in the "Chronicle", the Dholka Taluka Samiti had formed a Nationalist party to contest the local boards, only 8 of the members who had signed the pledge succeeded. In making nominations, the public voice and opinion has not been adequately respected. Mr. Dahyabhai on behalf of Taluka Samiti and also many Antyajas had represented to the Collector of Ahmedabad District to nominate one member from the depressed communities, but these representations were not heeded. Collector has shown no sympathy for these poor people whatsoever. Not a single seat has been allotted to any of them in the whole district i. e., Seven Taluka Boards and one District Board.

Persons totally unknown to the public have been nominated and the people are surprised at this.

The 10th inst. was fixed for the election of the president of the Dholka Taluka Local Board. Dholka Nationalist party had no chance to have a president elected from amongst them. However, at the last moment, the Samiti asked the party to try and to the greatest astonishment of all, the presidentship fell to the lot of a nationalist. But this was due to the generosity of a Mahomedan Talukdar who withdrew his candidature.

The new elected president is Mr. Shantilal Manilal Vakil. His father had rendered valuable services to the public of Dholka proper and taluka, and upto now his name is remembered by each and every body.

Rao Saheb Haribal Desaibhai has been elected president of the Ahmedabad District Local Board.

POONA LETTER.

BENGAL COUNCIL CONGRATULATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

A large public meeting was held on the 14th instant in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., to congratulate the Bengal Council on its success in throwing out the Ordinance Bill. Mr. J. S. Karandikar was the first speaker. He said, "Leaders of people had challenged the Bengal Government to produce evidence against those arrested. But the Government, instead of doing that, brought forth the Ordinance Bill. The attempt of the Governor to persuade the councillors by referring to the story of Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta is reprehensible. It is better that ten offenders were let loose than one innocent man convicted. The Bengal Government did behave according to the sound maxim. On the contrary they want to give more power to the Police. The Bengal arrests have spread discontent not only in Bengal, but through our India also. That discontent cannot be allayed by such oppressive Bills, but by the grant of more rights of Swarajya to the people. Even Lord Olivier is expressing such views through his articles now, though as the Secretary of State he did nothing. If Lord Lytton certifies this Bill, that will add to the discontent."

Mr. G. V. Ketkar then followed. He said; "In connection with the Ordinance there was staged in Bengal almost a regular drama. And the last scene of it ended last Wednesday. Deshbandhu Das may be compared to the primary hero and Lord Lytton the secondary hero. Like a dear grand father Lord Reading was fondling his grand son Lytton. He did his best to separate the Mahomedan goats from the Swarajist sheep. But the sense of duty of the Councillors predominated over all such blandishment and the Bill was committed to the grave."

After short but pointed speeches by Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C., and Mr. Phule, Mr. Lalit said, "Bengal is the *Kurukshetra* of the Council fight and Das is fighting his battle exceedingly well."

Deshbandhu Das had told the Bureaucracy that, unless Swarajya was granted, revolutionaries would increase. But at the same time he had said revolutionaries were same time he had said resolutionaries were not anarchists. Lord Lytton says that the habit of revolution is strong and would last even in Swarajya. But we have also to say that the habit of exercising autocratic sway over other people is also equally condemnable. Discontent cannot be suppressed. Lord Lytton made much of Narendra Nath Sen Gupta's case; but contrary cases are not few in Bengal itself. A certain youth Nirmal Chandra Roy was arrested for murder, but the bullets in the body of the diseased were not suitable for the rifle alleged to be the instrument of murder in the case. What good then is it telling people the tale of Sen Gupta?

Mr. Ganu Shastri said that, like the *King Kansa*, the number of the faults of the bureaucracy increases, the better for us.

In winding up the proceedings, the President said, "The principle that Swarajya was our birth-right had been established after a long and arduous fight. But the methods of its achievement were not decided and the present is the struggle for that purpose. Revolutionaries may determine the path of attainment, but they certainly are not anarchists. People want peace, bureaucracy breaks it. It is the bureaucracy that seeks to put down the natural aspirations of the people and thereby creates agitation. There is difference between revolution and anarchy. In course of time, the former may be accepted as a method by the nation to bring Swarajya."

On the 15th another lecture was delivered on 'the Responsibility of Social Reformers' by Mr. S. M. Male, M.A., under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. The speaker had made a list of the points which Reformers are to tackle and the list contained about five dozen various pertinent points.

JUSTICE RANADE ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the late Justice Ranade was observed on behalf of the Deccan Sabha on the 16th instant. A public meeting was held on the grounds of the Sabha under the presidentship of Mr. Chinmulgund. Mr. N. R. Phatak who has written a Marathi life of Ranade was the principal speaker. In the course of his speech, he said, "In 1874 Ranade first demanded Swarajya from Parliament by sending a petition having about twenty thousand signatures. It was he who first placed the ideal Swarajya before all people. His life is the history of fifty years of India. His policy in all matters, political, religious, social, economic, has been proved in the crucible of time to be sound. To carry it out in different departments young men must come out." After his speech several speakers narrated their reminiscences of Ranade. Prof. G. H. Kelkar, Barrister Gadgil, Mr. Guttikar and Mr. V. A. Patwardhan were among them.

WEAVER CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Before the Sub-Divisional officer of Howrah, Sher Ali and four other mill hands were prosecuted on a charge of rioting. Sher Ali was a weaver in the New Fort Gloster jute mills. He was dismissed by Mr. McReady in charge of the weaving section of the mill, but Sher Ali refused to leave his room. Mr. McReady ordered him to leave when Sher Ali with thirty men, it was alleged, assaulted Mr. McReady. The hearing is proceeding.—

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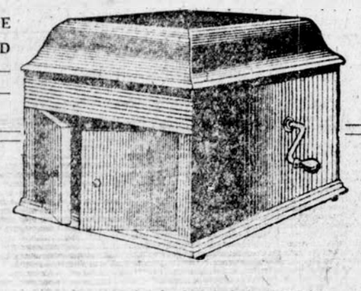

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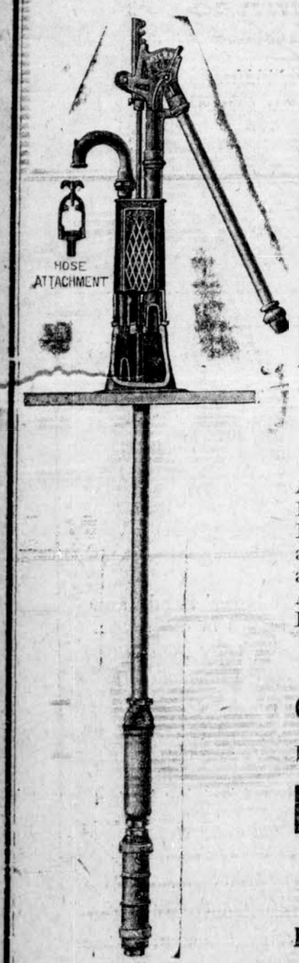

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